

Political-1917

Suffrage
TRIBUNE

Chicago, Ill.

OPENS FIGHT ON UNEQUAL VOTE OF SOLID SOUTH

"The Tribune" Launches
Issue in Congress—Aid
Pledged by Leaders.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 9.—[Special.]—THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has launched a movement in congress for legislation to eradicate the inequality between northern and southern states in the house of representatives and in the electoral college.

To every senator and representative of the northern states I addressed a letter on Jan. 5, setting forth graphically the greater influence in the conduct of the government exercised by southern, as compared with northern voters, and inquiring of each whether he will support corrective legislation in justice to his state.

THE TRIBUNE'S proposal has been almost unanimously approved. More than 95 per cent of the replies so far received indorse legislation to restore the equality of northern and southern voters.

BILLS BEING DRAFTED.

Senators Kenyon of Iowa and Galinger of New Hampshire are preparing bills, embodying THE TRIBUNE'S suggestion, for consideration at this session of congress. Senator Jones of Washington also is at work upon a measure. One or more of these bills will be offered as amendments to the corrupt practices bill soon to be debated by the senate.

Although the southern states have

disfranchised the Negroes and even some whites, those states still possess representation in the house and the electoral college based on their population, including the disfranchised citizens, in defiance of article XIV, section 2 of the United States constitution. They count the Negroes in apportioning representatives, but count the Negroes out in elections.

EXCEED NORTH IN POWER.

It thus falls out that voters in southern states having undue representation, exercise much greater power in the conduct of the government and in the election of the president than voters in northern states.

More than 1,000,000 citizens, it is estimated, have been disfranchised in the southern states. If the constitutional provision were enforced by congress these states would be deprived of more than fifty congressmen and as many votes in the electoral college. Northern voters would be placed on an equality with southern voters and the "solid south" would be deprived of its fictitious value in electing the president.

WHAT CONSTITUTION SAYS.

Article XIV. of the constitution provides that when the right to vote "is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being 21 years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such state."

In the recent presidential election the south cast 2,000,000 popular votes and 139 votes in the electoral college. The middle west has the same number of electors, but cast 6,000,000 popular votes.

Illinois alone cast more popular votes than the entire south, but has only twenty-nine, as compared with 139 electoral votes.

The "south is in the saddle" largely because of its disproportionate voice in the conduct of the government. Through its greater influence in congress the south imposes taxes which bear more heavily upon the north than upon the south and then proceeds to take a larger proportion of federal appropriations for local purposes.

LETTER TO CONGRESSMEN.

The letter I addressed to the Illinois senators and representatives follows:

"Illinois, which cast 2,102,457 votes in the recent presidential election, has twenty-seven congressmen and twenty-nine votes in the electoral college. Texas and Alabama, which cast an aggregate of 432,860 votes, have twenty-eight congressmen and thirty-two electoral votes. With one-fifth as many votes as Illinois these states possess a larger representation in congress and count for

more in the election of a president. One voter in these states has more voice in the government than have five voters in Illinois.

WHAT WE PAY—AND GET.

"Under the present administration Illinois has contributed to the support of the government \$182,291,784 in internal revenue and received \$1,725,226 in federal appropriations. Texas and Alabama have paid \$10,691,449 internal revenue and received \$7,535,725 in government appropriations. With one-fifth the votes, but more representation, these states have obtained more than four times as much in government expenditures as Illinois while paying only one-eighteenth as much taxes.

"Will you insist upon legislation to give the voters of Illinois as much representation as the voters of Texas and Alabama, or do you think that the voters of Texas and Alabama should continue to exercise five times as much influence in the conduct of the government as the voters of Illinois?"

How They Reply.

The replies to this letter so far received follow:

Senator Sherman, Republican—Illinois has 5,526,962 white, 109,049 Negro with 2,580 of other nations. Over 98 per cent are white and less than 2 per cent Negroes. Both white and Negro qualified voters vote in Illinois, and so the entire population is represented. In Illinois in 1912 1,146,173 male votes were cast. Of the 2,102,457 votes cast in Illinois in 1916 approximately 800,000 were women, leaving something like 1,300,000 male voters. In Illinois in 1912 20 per cent of the population under the 1910 census voted. In Texas 7.7 per cent; in Alabama 5 per cent. The percentage is much lower in some other states. For instance, South Carolina voted 50,350 votes in 1912 to 1,515,400 population. This is 3.32 per cent. South Carolina has 679,161 whites and 835,843 Negroes, with 396 of all other nations. The numerical excess of Negroes over whites is therefore 156,682. None of the 835,843 Negroes are, however, a voting power at the ballot box, and so for actual governmental purposes are not at all representative in character. Mississippi has a total population of 1,797,114 and 64,528 votes. The percentage of votes to population is therefore 3.61. The white population of this state is 786,111; the Negro population is 1,009,487, with 1,516 of all other races.

Negroes Not a Factor.

"The last two states named, as well as the other two, demonstrate beyond question that the Negroes, according to the 1910 census, are not a factor in the government of the United States except to furnish a basis in the apportionment of the members of congress. For representative purposes they are a nullity. Both branches of congress and the president are Democratic. This is to the states concerned in suppressing such representation a partisan question. Any attempt to cut down the membership

of the house and make it proportionate to the votes cast would not only have against it the southern states, but a considerable number of the Democratic members from northern states. There are certain of the minority party members that are doubtful, in the opinion of the writer.

"Since the Oklahoma and Maryland federal Supreme court decisions the educational laws and grandfather clause, applied in such a way as to exclude Negroes without excluding whites, are set aside. Just what effect it will have on future affairs in the southern states depends on whether the Democratic party remains in power. Under present conditions nothing is possible except such agitation as may appeal to public opinion."

Basis Should Be Uniform.

Representative at Large Chipfield, Republican—I am entirely opposed to the great disparity which exists between the sections you mention and between other sections which might be mentioned.

"Representation in congress, at least so far as the lower house is concerned, should be maintained upon the same basis in fact as well as in theory throughout the country.

"The time is now here when this is a vital problem in the north.

"I will be greatly pleased to insist upon legislation to give the voters of Illinois as much representation as the voters of Texas and Alabama."

Representative Fuller, Republican—I am pleased to inform you that I am very decidedly in favor of the proposition that representation in congress and in the electoral college should be based on the votes cast and not upon the non-voting population. It is nothing less than an outrage that, under the present system, one vote in the solid south counts for as much as five votes in the state of Illinois.

Used "Tribune" Data.

Representative McKinley, Republican—Replying to your letter of yesterday, let me state that I heartily approve of same, and will suggest to you that I used THE TRIBUNE data supplied by you all during the campaign, even to sending same out in \$5,000 2 cent sealed letters to my constituents.

Representative Madden, Republican—Your letter of the 5th indicating the vote cast at the recent president election in Illinois, Texas, and Alabama, and the representation in congress and the electoral college is before me. The figures are interesting.

I have given a lot of thought to the prevailing condition and been wondering how it can be rectified. I am in favor of any movement that will bring about an equitable adjustment of the representation on the basis of votes cast and shall be pleased to join in any effort to prevent an unequal distribution of the revenues.

A Democrat's View.

Representative Stone, Democrat—"Of course I will favor any legislation that will give to Illinois all the representation in the national congress that

she can honestly and fairly claim.

"In your letter on Jan. 5 you mention the total number of votes cast in Illinois and contrast it with like totals of the states of Texas and Alabama. Permit me to suggest two reasons for the wide difference other than the one that you doubtless have in mind. In Illinois women voted in the last presidential election, whereas in Texas and Alabama women did not vote. Therefore the vote in Illinois was almost double what it otherwise would have been. Again, in Illinois the elections decides political contests and in consequence there is generally a very full vote cast. In Texas and Alabama the real contests are determined in the primaries and therefore only a small portion of the vote is registered in the election since the casting of a vote is not likely to in any way affect the result of the election in those states.

Figures Show Difference.

"I recall the statement of a Louisiana member made to me personally several years ago to the effect that in the primary there were 50,000 votes cast in his contest for a seat in the house, whereas on election day he was elected, although he received only a total of fifty votes.

"It is probable that not over 30 per cent of the legal voters of Alabama and Texas went to the polls last fall, whereas in Illinois perhaps 80 per cent of the legal votes went to the polls.

"The foregoing facts somewhat modify the force of your argument that the north does not have a fair representation in congress. But to the extent that the north is at a disadvantage I shall gladly favor just legislation that will remedy the condition."

MISS RANKIN FAVORS UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE

Congresswoman Wants All Women To Be Given the Ballot Regardless of Race or Color.

SPEAKS AT HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Representative from Montana Dresses in the Height of Fashion and Has a Pleasing Personality—Addresses Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority and Gets Warm Welcome.

New York Age. 5/10/19.
Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Miss Jeannette Rankin of Montana, the only woman Congressman, is an object of interest wherever she appears, as well as to all

visitors to the House of Representatives. Last Friday afternoon Miss Rankin was the center of interest and attraction at Howard University, when she was present upon invitation of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority to lecture for them.

Miss Rankin was introduced by the presiding officer, Miss Maud Burley. She began her address with "Men and Women" and spoke of many things in and about Montana. Then she began to speak for and in favor of woman suffrage. She told how she won out over the men and of her jovial disposition; of her social service work and work for woman suffrage during the past eight years. She said her first vote was cast for herself, and that she was in favor of suffrage for all women without regard to race or color, and would subscribe to nothing not for the benefit of all.

It will be of peculiar interest to the female readers of THE AGE to know that Miss Rankin is also very much up-to-date in her way of dressing. She is a pleasing sort of woman, and dresses in the height of fashion. She wore a short skirt, with high-heeled slippers and silk stockings.

After the exercises Miss Maud Burdock presented Miss Rankin with a large bunch of flowers and she remained and shook hands with the students. She made a very good impression.

The following program was rendered: Instrumental solo, Miss Adaline Smith; vocal solo, Miss Revella Hughes; remarks, Prof. George W. Cook; solo, Miss Grace Randolph.

DEFINE STATUS OF COLORED SUFFRAGE

Amsterdam
9/19/17
Harlem Women Give Lie to Convention Prejudice Charge

At a meeting which lasted until after midnight on Thursday evening, Sept. 13, members of the Colored Woman's Suffrage Club of New York City and representatives of the New York City Woman Suffrage party publicly threshed out the question of the status of the colored women in the party. The headquarters of the club at 2285 Seventh avenue was filled with a goodly audience of men and women when Mrs. Annie K. Lewis, president of the club, called the meeting to order at 9 o'clock. Mrs. Lewis in her opening remarks stated that one or two women who had attended the Saratoga convention had felt that the colored delegation had been slighted and that the meeting was called to refute that charge. Mrs. Lewis declared that in her opinion the delegates received the same treatment inasmuch as they were given delegate's badges, were seated on the floor of the convention hall with the New

York City representation, were all our whole attention to converting the voters of the city to woman suffrage." She called Miss Adaline Sterling, correspondent upon Mrs. Helen Christian, who testified that she had attended every session of the convention and had not seen the slightest indication on anyone's part that the colored women were not as welcome to all privileges and courtesies as the white delegates. MRS. LEWIS THEN CALLED UPON ONE OF THE WOMEN PRESIDENT WHO HAD MADE THE CHARGE OF DISCRIMINATION BUT SHE REFUSED TO STATE HER GRIEVANCE TO THE MEETING.

Miss Annie Mathews, suffrage leader of the district, was then introduced and gave an historical account of the organization of the Woman Suffrage party and of the work as she knew it of the colored suffrage club. Miss Mathews said that she had valued co-workers among the colored women and that everything had been friendly and pleasant and during the 1915 campaign and that the most cordial relations had existed up to the present time.

Mrs. John Humphrey Watkins, suffrage chairman of Manhattan Borough, then spoke on "The Status of the Colored Woman in the Woman Suffrage Party." Mrs. Watkins said in part:

"The status of the colored woman is exactly the same as that of the white woman if she conforms to the rules and regulations of the party. We exact 25c dues from each member of the party who desires to have a vote at meetings. Every colored woman who is interested in suffrage work, who pays her dues, who works heart and soul for woman suffrage, is welcome into our ranks. Our officers are given to people, not out of compliment, but as a reward for earnest and efficient work. The system we used to have of being a union of clubs has gone out. To-day the Woman Suffrage party is organized along the lines of the political parties with a leader in each Assembly District and a captain in each election district. Clubs are not given special recognition but on the other hand we do not discourage the formation of them if women in any group wish for the sake of sociability and convenience to have them. I came here to offer you all that the Woman Suffrage party can offer you. It is this—you can in each of your Assembly Districts, the 13th, 19th and 20th, nominate a woman to serve as vice-leader under the leader of the district. You can further nominate a woman to represent you in the borough organization and she will be given the position of a vice-leader in the Borough of Manhattan. Under our system of organization this is what we can do for you and what we are glad to do. You would have been given some such representation long ago had you not kept to the club idea, taking your members from different districts. You can see it does not fit in well with our idea of party organization. I urge you to meet us in the same cordial spirit we feel for you and to hold a meeting soon to make your nominations so that everything will be in good order for the last weeks of the campaign and that we may all give

The next meeting of the Colored Woman's Club will be held on Thursday evening, the 20th, and action will probably be taken then on the question of organizing along party lines and being represented by vice-leaders in the general conference of the

A BASIS FOR REUNION.

The Washington Post, a journal whose Democratic proclivities are well known, reads the Republicans in Congress a lesson in party solidarity; pointing out that dissensions in Republican ranks, largely growing out of conflicting personal ambitions, have permitted nothing but guerrilla warfare against the Democrats for four years; and instancing the unbroken front which the Democrats maintained throughout the long years of their minority.

We hope the lesson will be taken to heart. For the next two years it is the duty of Republicans in Congress to present to the administration and to the majority that constitutional opposition which our political and parliamentary system provides. Such opposition can be effective only through complete party cohesion; for which there are many points of cardinal Republican policy. A special opportunity for this arises right now in connection with the pending corrupt practices bill. This measure, designed to secure elections free from the taint of corrupting money influence, should be perfected so as to secure elections which shall be free and fair in every respect. Its Democratic framers have confined themselves to the narrow motive of eliminating the expenditure of money; they have had an eye single to the party organization; they have lost sight of the individual elector—whose rights and privileges are abridged in many states in such wise that no expenditure of money can overcome the handicap.

In the South, all colored voters and many whites are denied the right to vote, which is a far greater outrage upon the suffrage than the sporadic and generally ineffective attempts to use money in the purchase of votes. Here is a question which affects not only the vital interests of the Republican party but which menaces the perpetuity of our free institutions. It is also a question akin to the great issue which gave the Republican party birth, and it grows out of the great events which determined, once for all, the structure of the Nation. It is also a question which contains the highest essence of social justice, for which the uneasy spirits who are agitating for Republican reorganization along progressive lines claim to be contending; and it is a question upon which both the old guard and the most advanced minds should be able easily to cooperate.

In this Congress and in the next, this question affords a common meeting-ground for Republicans of all shades of opinion. It offers a course of action which Republicans everywhere will commend. It takes Republicanism back to first principles. If properly dealt with, it means renewed and continued Republican supremacy.

PROMISES SOLID COLORED VOTE TO FITZGERALD

"Treated Us as Men," Says Speaker Regarding Boston's Ex-Mayor.

"The colored people of the United States will continue to agitate against the present administration and to defeat its candidates for office until the Negroes' rights are restored," said the Rev. J. H. Wiley of Providence in the 12th Baptist Church last evening. Resolutions adopted at the meeting of the Boston branch of the National Equal Rights League denounced the segregation of colored volunteers and drafted men in army camps.

Mr. Wiley, who lived in Boston a few years ago, declared that "if John F. Fitzgerald runs for mayor of Boston he will receive the solid support of the colored voters. He treated us as men, and

the 'Birth of a Nation' would never have been shown had he been mayor at the time."

The statement of the speaker that colored voters would be hostile to candidates supporting the present national administration "which has deprived us of our rights" was repeated when Mr. Wiley was referring to the possible candidacy of a federal office holder for the mayoralty.

"World democracy means but little to us," said the speaker, "when it is carried across the water and fails to cover real American citizens. I don't think, however, that the war will close until colored soldiers have had an opportunity to show their heroism. If the negro does not get fair play in this country, another movement away from it will start. Our young men will not submit to the unfair restrictions imposed. Liberia, Mexico and possibly France will draw them."

Speakers at the meeting protested against the East St. Louis riots, and the southern lynchings.

The resolutions adopted said that the decision to train negro soldiers in separate camps "makes the President's assertions that the United States is in the European War for the promotion of world democracy sheer mockery and deceit. This action, is rather, a weak pandering of the federal government to the race prejudice of Southern white Americans, which is a disgrace to our country."

Vinton Still, vice president of the Boston Branch of the Equal Rights League, presided.

Colored Women and Suffrage.

Editor Globe:—I do not know who the women are who, as the Negro Women's Campaign Committee of One Hundred, addressed the letter to the New York State Woman Suffrage party in the Globe of Oct. 10, but I am sure that they do not represent all of the colored women of the City of New York. They lose sight of the fact that the Woman Suffrage party is organized to secure votes for the women of New York State and for no other purpose. Just votes for women—white and black.

The committee speaks of rendering the support the Woman Suffrage party seeks from the male voters of the race and will render such services conditioned upon a written guarantee by the suffrage party of its attitude, publicly expressed, on the racial injustices of the Negro. The very wrongs that colored women want righted can best and quickest be righted by the direct method of personal expression—the ballot—and if they allow themselves to look lightly on the ballot for women and fail to canvass their men and urge them to vote for woman suffrage they will simply be "cutting off their noses to spite their faces." The colored voter who withholds his support of woman suffrage on Election Day will deprive his own women folks of the right to use the most powerful weapon for securing the very rights which they do not now possess and which they ought to have.

The Woman Suffrage party is a woman's party, not a white woman's party. Each assembly district has its organization, and any woman desiring to enroll can do so by sending in her name and address and 25 cents. I urge the Negro Women's Campaign Committee of One Hundred to enroll and get their men in line to vote for amendment No. 1 on Election Day.

A COLORED MEMBER OF THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY AND A DISTRICT CAPTAIN IN GREATER NEW YORK.
New York, Oct. 10.

Political - 1917

Suffrage

TO SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES

—FRIENDLY WARNING

WASHINGTON D C
DECEMBER 17, 1917
You vote on a constitutional prohibition amendment today.

You favor prohibition because you don't want negro workers to have alcoholic stimulants. That is your business; you have proved your power to deal with that matter **LOCALLY**.

The Anti-Saloon League orders you to pass a constitutional amendment that will force upon millions of **WHITE WORKERS IN THE NORTH** a condition that you think necessary for your Southern **COLORED LABOR**.

If you pass that constitutional amendment, you will vote to force upon white labor in the North conditions that you think advisable for colored labor in the South. Don't forget that. You have the **RIGHT** to do it, of course.

You will also place in every Southern community crowds of **FEDERAL SPIES** when you pass that amendment.

A little later, thanks to Federal spies and the destruction of local self-government, you make it possible for a Republican President desiring a second election and a break in the Solid South to say to you **THIS**:

"That was a good idea of yours, displaying your power to compel the Northern white workmen to live as you want Southern colored workmen to live. Thanks for that amendment.

"Now, I, with the spy system that you have created, will enable **THE COLORED SOUTHERN WORKMAN TO VOTE AS HE PLEASES**, something that he hasn't done hitherto.

Let Southerners remember that if today they decide that it is just and wise to apply to white workmen of the North conditions that they impose upon colored labor in the South they will have no right to complain if later on an energetic Republican decides to impose upon **THEM**, the white Democrats of the South, notions regarding the ballot box and the right of every man to vote as he pleases that prevail in the North.

We try to make this quite **PLAIN**, quite **CLEAR**. It is a warning given in time.

This amendment within ten years would do to many Representatives from the South what the Anti-Saloon League threatens.

It would put them politically out of business. And the Anti-Saloon League, gentlemen. **FINANCED BY NORTHERN MONEY**, would be the first to applaud.

LET US VOTE IN ALL ELECTIONS.

The Houston Chronicle, 7/23/17
Things are warming up nicely in the present race for mayor of the City of Houston to succeed the late and lamented municipal executive.

The first report concerning the election made it appear as a general election where all citizens could vote.

Search was made and an amendment found to the city charter that calls for both the primary and general election within sixty days after the death of the mayor or any similarly elected officer.

The Negroes of Houston pay taxes and observe the laws just like other citizens, but when it comes to having a voice in the selection of men to preside over us, we are nihil.

We might as well tell the truth and state to the white citizens and especially those who have charge of the municipal affairs that the present method of ignoring and counting us as so much rabble and cattle is distasteful, disgusting and discouraging to the better thinking Negroes of the municipality.

We don't give the snap of our finger for the Negro man who says that he does not want to vote in any election.

He has a very poor conception of real citizenship or he is a big coward.

The time has come for us to tell those in authority the truth about things of vital importance to the race and community.

The Negro should not be denied the privilege to participate in all elections that other American citizens are interested in, local, state or national.

We have fought and bled for this country on many a sanguinary battlefield and our black boys are ready to defend "Old Glory" upon the European continent.

Despite what we have done for the prosperity and perpetuity of this country, which most assuredly takes in the Lone Star State, in Houston and other Southern cities and communities foreigners are allowed and granted privileges denied genuine, blood-bought American citizens.

Gentlemen, the "white man's primary" has outlived its days of usefulness.

Many good white men are defeated by men far inferior along all lines all on account of the system.

The decent and respectable Negro only desires to see the same element of the white race in control of affairs, for when they lose control our case is well night helpless.

We do not desire to run things municipally or otherwise, but we do want a voice and vote in the election and selection of men to hold offices over us, as well as an opportunity to vote upon bond, ordinance and local option issues.

Give us a man's chance and then it will be up to us to demonstrate our mettle.

The ballot is a sacred and potent weapon and we desire an opportunity to wield it as the exigences of the occasions demand.

LET THE NEGRO VOTE IN ALL ELECTIONS.

DOWN IN MIAMI.

Miami, Fla., is a small city, but one of the best known in the country. There are two main reasons for its being so widely known: it is the mainland terminus of the Flagler Railroad, and it is a town in which no Negro is allowed to drive an automobile. Northern tourists travelling in their own automobiles have not been allowed to go through Miami in safety, if they had colored chauffeurs. A short while ago, a colored physician of Miami purchased a car, but was abused and maltreated when he attempted to drive it through the public streets. This incident led to a modification of the "Miami law," and the city council passed an ordinance allowing colored people to operate automobiles, if their operations were limited to colored patrons. This was quite a concession—for Miami.

We cite the above merely to establish the character of the town of Miami, and to throw into contrast the seemingly strange performance of the leading newspaper of the city coming out in a column editorial defending a colored citizen against a certain action of the city council.

The editorial opens by stating that a "reputable Negro who is a large taxpayer and successful business man" sold a tract of land to the city council for a park. The city promised to pay \$7,000 for the land; thereupon the colored man who owned it borrowed \$5,000 to pay off a mortgage that was on the tract, and deed it to the city free and clear. That was some months ago, and the city has not yet paid the \$7,000 and gives no satisfactory answer as to when it will do so. In the meantime, the article goes on to say, the colored man involved is paying interest on the \$5,000 he borrowed.

This Miami newspaper raises a great protest against the treatment accorded to this colored man, and calls aloud for justice to be done him. However, that is not the point that interested us, for we are not certain whether this protest was called forth by a desire to see justice done or by a desire to see the present city government put out of business. What really interested us was the part of the editorial which we quote below:

Behind it all, though, the real explanation of this disgraceful performance is the fact that Dorsey is a Negro, who has no vote and no recognized right to a voice in the protection of his own interests and those of his race. Although a taxpayer and entitled to consideration as such, he does not possess the political influence which makes it possible for a white voter to demand his rights and get recognition.

The very fact that the Negro taxpayer in Miami is practically a ward of the white race, should secure for him even more careful consideration than would be accorded an equal. It is a rule of the courts and the law, as old as Christendom, that minors and inferiors unable to manage their own affairs and safeguard their own rights, are entitled to much greater consideration than those capable of protecting themselves.

We wonder if the editor of this Miami newspaper could get it through his head and heart that the most disgraceful part of the whole business is that this colored man has no vote with which to protect his own interests?

We wonder if he can appreciate the utter absurdity of speaking of a man who, as he says, is a "reputable Negro, large taxpayer and successful business man" as a ward of the white race?

We wonder if he cannot see the injustice in laws that compel a man who has property worth more than \$7,000 and can borrow \$5,000 cash, to leave the management of his affairs and the safeguarding of his rights in the hands of the large class of lazy, worthless, loafing, tobacco-chewing crackers that inhabit such a town as Miami.

History was made by Americans "of African descent" this week in Boston. The New England Suffrage League, for manhood suffrage in the Southern states, founded by Rev. Wm. H. Scott of Woburn, Mass., in 1904, has vindicated its continuance for 13 years. It met in the 12th Baptist church on Tuesday at 11 a. m., and when its sessions closed at midnight with a reception in the vestry to delegates, after two executive sessions attended by nearly 100 delegates from eleven states and a crowded mass meeting that pulsated with earnest enthusiasm for the slogan "A share in this world democracy for which our men must fight," there had been launched a National Colored Liberty Conference to make real that slogan.

Not in years has this New England League had such a largely attended annual meeting, successful in spirit and in work. Editor Trotter was again reelected president. Money enough was secured from the social by the Woman's Auxiliary, nearly 20 dollars, and Tuesday night's collection, 30 dollars, and otherwise to meet expenses for two days, the heavier items of which were 20 dollars for the church and 15 dollars for Faneuil Hall. Boston extended a royal welcome and the League's spokesman voiced with courage and ability the claims of the race to real democracy at home. Now let all get ready to attend the Colored Liberty Convention at Washington this Fall.

N. E. SUFFRAGE LEAGUE.

Just one day after the Colored people of New York City had acted under the lead of Herbert H. Harrison to urge the federal government to "make the South safe for democracy, Colored leaders from all over the land had met with the people of Greater Boston and created a national movement for the application of the principle of world democracy for which our republic is at war with Germany. On Wednesday at the call of the veteran New England Suffrage League the "National Race Conference" was called to order by Pres. W. M. Trotter of the league.

CALL ON NATION TO GIVE COLORED MAN HIS RIGHTS.—N. E. SUFFRAGE LEAGUE CONDEMNS CONDITIONS IN SOUTHERN STATES.

"This country can never succeed under God in establishing democracy over the world while color caste and disfranchisement are so flagrantly practised at home," said William Munroe Trotter, speaking last night at a mass meeting in the Twelfth Baptist Church of Roxbury, where the 13th annual convention of the New England League for Afro-American Suffrage is in session.

"We Colored Americans," continued the speaker, who presided at the all-day session yesterday, "now solemnly call upon the President and Congress and the people of the United States to permit the Colored American to enjoy this world democracy for which the race must fight. We are not willing to help the rest of the world to enjoy liberty and democracy while our race is held in serfdom in the Southern States."

His remarks were greeted with cheers.

Resolutions read by William H. Scott of Woburn and unanimously passed contained the following num-
gent paragraphs:

"We deplore the fact that the United States government is sadly neglecting nearly 15,000,000 of her cit-

izens at home, perpetrating upon them outrage upon outrage, thereby proving that this country in practice is anything but a democracy, and yet proclaiming that it is going to teach and establish democracy in other parts of the world for the oppressed there.

"Look at Memphis, Tenn. There a mob of over 7000 unmasked people, in broad daylight, could take an accused citizen from a sheriff in authority, mutilating and burning him at the stake, without a single person being arrested. Think of it. Neither the mayor of the city, the governor of the State or the President of the United States has taken any action or made any protest about this most barbarous and damnable crime that the sun has ever shone upon.

"Again we deplore the fact that in the United States, under the federal government in the Southland, the Colored Americans are segregated, disfranchised, robbed and outraged and no action taken to right these things by the President of the United States, nor by any State authorities who are uniting their forces in this world war for world democracies, for all people except Afro-Americans."

There will be a mass meeting to-night at Faneuil Hall.

The above was the publication in the Boston Journal, Wednesday morning, of this week, June 13, 1917. A somewhat similar report in the Boston Herald is given below.

N. B.—Excerpts of speeches and make-up of committees must be deferred, for lack of space, till our next issue.



WILLIAM MONROE TROTTER
Re-elected Pres. of N. E. Suffrage League.

Negro Voters Hear Manchester Discussion

BOSTON JOURNAL CHRONICLE
JUNE 15, 1917

The colored voters of Box D, Third Ward, Precinct 13, held a meeting at Jones Hall, Dowling and Tuam, last night to listen to a discussion of the Manchester proposition, with Ed H. Williams presiding. The principal address was delivered by M. H. Broyles, who had been billed for the occasion. John M. Adkins took the opposite position to Broyles, arguing in favor of the Manchester ordinance. Short talks against the proposition were made by William Jones and Frank Hall. The meeting adjourned to meet again next Monday night, when it was decided a vote would be taken by the voters on the position they will take at the polls August 13. Third Ward, Box D, has about 300 qualified colored voters, being the only box in the county that is certain republican in general elections.

THE CALL JUNE 15, 1917 Helen Holman Arouses Longshoremen.

Helen Holman, a colored suffrage speaker, has been holding open meetings at piers 36 and 37, Hudson river, for the benefit of 38,000 longshoremen who frequent the piers, the majority of them being of her own race. Miss Holman, who is young and whose eloquence is famed among her people, is doing excellent work among them and is gaining suffrage converts by the score.

To readers of The Call it is of special interest to know that Helen Holman is a Socialist and is at present giving her able services to the Socialist suffrage committee.

Political - 1917

Suffrage

AGAIN THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Dudley Field Malone in a letter to President Wilson about a column in length resigned the collectorship of the port of New York to devote himself to the work of helping the women to secure the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment to the Constitution. The New York World, in defending the Administration against the attack made in Mr. Malone's letter, points out the danger to the sovereignty of the states in any such legislation. In a long editorial, the World holds that to amend the Federal Constitution because there

are temporary obstacles to the amendment of the constitutions of the various states is a dangerous political experiment which, if applied would ultimately destroy the states.

We are very much interested in the cause of woman suffrage, and we can see no more danger to the sovereignty of the states in the adoption of a Federal Suffrage Amendment than in the adoption of an Income Tax Amendment or an amendment providing for the election of senators by popular vote. Furthermore, we feel that these antiquated political doctrines which the World so religiously holds up are not prompted by any fear that independent state government would be threatened, as by a desire to defend the Administration.

The whole article would have passed without any comment in this column had it not contained the following sentences:

The Negro was enfranchised by an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and the political consequences have been hardly less deplorable than the Civil War itself. The amendment was eventually nullified in every Southern State and no Congress, Democratic or Republican, has ever dared to enforce it. Instead of benefiting by it, the Negro has been its victim, and to-day it may be said that no Negro votes who would not vote if the Fifteenth Amendment had never been adopted, while tens of thousands of Negroes, who might otherwise be voting under State laws, are disfranchised because of the race animosities for which the Fifteenth Amendment is largely responsible.

The above is an old but oft repeated statement; and is one that should be contradicted every time it is made, especially when it is made through such a medium as the World.

The results of the enfranchisement of the Negro have not been what was desired, but the outcome is not due to the fact that he was given the vote, but to the fact that he was given nothing else but the vote. When the Negro was given the franchise, he was clad only with the Emancipation Proclamation, and held only a piece of paper in his hand, which he was told was the ballot. He did not have a dollar, he did not own a foot of ground, and so, economically, he was absolutely at the mercy of his former masters. Is there any wonder then that the piece of paper was snatched out of his hand?

The mere enfranchisement of the Negro was equivalent to a law proclaiming that lambs have equal rights with wolves, and leaving the lambs to enforce the law. What the government should have done was to protect the Negro in his right of franchise until the right became established.

But, taking the darkest view possible of Negro enfranchise-

ment and reconstruction, the World's statement that "the political consequences have been hardly less deplorable than the Civil War itself" is sheer nonsense. That is, it is sheer nonsense so far as it applies to anything done or left undone by the Negro himself. Perhaps, the deplorable political consequences to which the World refers comprise the nullification of Federal laws, the double interpretation of state laws, the political trickery and the killing of all minority opinion to which the South has resorted. But for the South to plead that it did these things because the Negro possessed the ballot would be the same as for a burglar to plead that his crime should be blamed on the victim for having a lot of money in his house.

We cannot even guess upon what the World bases its inference that tens of thousands of Negroes would now be voting in the South if the Fifteenth Amendment had never been adopted. Nothing the South has ever said or done has given ground for such a statement. For the cause of "race animosities," the World will have to go a bit farther and a bit deeper than the Fifteenth Amendment.

It is a very topsy-turvy conclusion to reach, to say that the Negro is disfranchised in the South to-day—**BECAUSE THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT WAS ENACTED!**

ELYRIA O TELEGRAM
JULY 14, 1917

Movement Has Dual Effect

There has been a very large emigration of Southern negro labor to the Northern States of late. Many of these colored men were brought into Elyria in connection with the railroad work here and for the Fox Furnace plant. In East St. Louis too many appear to have been imported for harmonious assimilation. In less numbers or with less violent results anyway the same movement of the colored population has been noted in every northern or middle northern city.

The injustice under which they suffer in the Southern States through the denial of their civil rights is given as the moving cause of this determination to migrate—and if the exodus takes place upon any extended scale its effects will be great, both from an economic and a political angle.

It will deprive the Southern States of the plentiful and cheap labor which they have so long enjoyed for the production of their staple crops; and it is very likely to affect the political power of those States, as well.

For instance, under the present regime in the South, the negro is counted in the census and thus made a basis for representation in Congress and in the electoral college. He is, however, denied the right to vote in many sections; and swollen ranks of Southern Congressmen and electors are the result. The next census will be taken in 1920 and upon it will be calculated the Congressional and electoral strength of the States.

If thousands of negroes come North, some Southern states will suffer a diminution of population and, in conse-

COLORED VOTERS CHEER HILLQUIT AND SOCIALISM

C CALL

OCTOBER 17, 1917

PARTY TICKET ACCLAIMED

AT MEETING OF RACE
OPPRESSED UNDER OLD
PARTIES' RULE.

Two thousand colored voters crowded the Palace casino, Madison avenue and 135th street, last night, under the auspices of the Independent Political council, to cheer Morris Hillquit and other standard bearers of the Socialist party in the present municipal campaign.

Hillquit, fresh from his triumphal journey to Washington in the interests of The New York Call, was received with shouts that echoed far beyond the walls of the building, and his statements of his party's position on municipal, national and racial issues were greeted with storms of applause.

Hillquit assured his hearers that it is only from the Socialist party that the Negro can hope to secure his rights; that the problem of the Negro is identical with the problem of the workingman; that in the Socialist party the Negro will find his true friend; that only in a Socialist commonwealth will he find relief from the ills from which he has suffered so long. He declared again that in Socialism lies the world's only hope of democracy and peace.

Frank A. Slevorman, Socialist candidate for controller, and Edward F. Cassidy, candidate for president of the board of aldermen, also addressed the council, emphasizing the importance for local, national and international considerations of a Socialist victory at this time in New York.

A number of prominent members of the colored race addressed the gathering. Hubert H. Harrison, organizer of the Negro Liberty league, a new radical organization of young Negroes, eloquently indorsed the Socialist platform and candidates.

Philip Randolph, president of the council, was chairman of the meeting and made a strong plea for loyalty to the principles of the party. Chandler Owens, secretary of the organization, also delivered an address. Randolph and Owens are the editors of the Hotel Messenger.

Many other leaders in the Negro organizations of the city, clergymen and others, were present, among them Dr. John Morgan, a clergyman of Yorkers, who has been for many years a member of the Socialist party.

quence, of political strength; while some Northern states will proportionately profit.

SOME CLASSIFICATION.

In discussing the discharge of a police matron in Dallas, the Hon. Hugh Nugent Fitzgerald thus classifies our race in the Fort Worth Record of recent date:

"Negroes and hooligans and outcasts of the male persuasion are given the elective franchise."

In the first place the distinguished journalist makes an economical use of truth when he says that we "are given the elective franchise" right. It is true the Constitution gives it to us, but excepting a few isolated instances, we can express no opinion at the ballot box in Texas or hardly any other Southern State.

But why class us along with "hooligans and outcasts"?

That one sentence discloses the real heart of the average Southern white man toward our race.

Many of them boast of their "superiority," Christianity and education, and yet they are unwilling to estimate and recognize men by their character and sterling qualities, but on the other hand they look upon our color as a badge of dishonor.

Peradventure there are some members of our race who might be classified with the "hooligans and outcasts of the male persuasion" of the Caucasian race, but there are others who are in line with the best in the proud Aryan race, especially of the type of the writer.

It is such opinions as this concerning us that lead to mobs, jim-crowism, segregation, disfranchisement, application of opprobrious appellations and maltreatments of divers manners and descriptions.

There are two (perhaps three) classes of people in all races, and like the white race, our race is no exception.

But all of us are not to be classified with "hooligans and outcasts" of the white race, no more than the Fort Worth journalist and other respectable white people are to be classified with the undesirables of our race.

The day is now at hand when it is imperative for the South to secure a new philosophy concerning our race, if it wants to be fair and humanitarian.

A BOMB.

Last week the National Popular Government League met at Washington. The League poses as a non-partisan organization but is in control of the Democrats, the president being Senator Owen of Oklahoma.

At this recent meeting there were loud denunciations by Southern members of the corrupt conditions in Northern states. Great stress was laid on certain practices said to have been resorted to in the last election. In the midst of these Southern lamentations over the political sins of the North, Mr. Lee, a Republican member, introduced a resolution which read in part as follows:

It is a well known and notorious fact that in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana,

Arkansas, Oklahoma and other states popular elections are a farce and thousands of citizens, both white and black, by force, fraud or legal trickery, without right and in violation of the constitution, are deprived of their right of suffrage. These citizens are for the most part citizens of the republic by right of birth.

Those thus deprived of their rights are in many instances to this extent falsely represented in the Congress of the United States, the number of votes permitted to be cast for President in the last election in some cases falling as low as one in every twenty-five or 4 per cent. of the total population.

The legally constituted voters thus disfranchised are, in many instances, to that extent falsely represented in the electoral college.

There are states in this Union where peonage, pure and simple, is practiced, where citizens by birthright are deprived of their right of suffrage. The returns of the recent election have called attention to the fact that in the state of Illinois, with 29 electoral votes, there were more ballots cast for President than in the twelve states of the "solid South" with 132 electoral votes. In Illinois over 2,000,000 people voted for President and in the Solid South only a little over 1,800,000.

In all the southern states Negroes, totaling more than 1,500,000, are not permitted to vote at all, yet the whites count them eagerly enough in figuring the population on which the representation in the electoral college is based.

I believe that any organization with a purpose such as this one in championing a campaign to end corrupt practices in elections should embrace in its efforts corrupt practices in the South as well as in the North. I therefore move the adoption of my resolution.

The effect of this bomb thrown by Mr. Lee must be left to the imagination.

The Amsterdam News 1/3/17

Since the election The Globe has received a number of letters which deny that men of color are discriminated against in suffrage laws and practices. It is said that educational and property qualifications are equally applied to both white and black races, and thus do not nullify the Fifteenth Amendment.

Notorious facts, of course, contradict these denials. Grandfather clauses provide that men whose forebears could vote in 1867 may vote now without regard to literacy or property. Elsewhere applicants for registry must construe some clause of the constitution to the satisfaction of an election board composed exclusively of white men, with the result that all white men pass the examination and few men of color do. It is not conducive to health for Negroes, no matter how literate, to insist on voting. They learn they are regarded as "bigotry" and obnoxious.

Nevertheless, The Globe is glad its correspondents deny the discrimination. The denials imply recognition of the wrongfulness of discrimination. The next best thing to non-discrimination is an acknowledgment of the indefensibility of discrimination. It would be worse if our correspondents were to confess the facts and then try to justify them.

No considerable body of persons, either black or white, objects to a limited suffrage in former slave States, provided the system is equally applied. It is injustice that burns. The literate Negro, who finds the polls barred to him while open to illiterate whites, is not encouraged to love the republic and to be a good citizen. Sixty per cent of adult Negroes now read and write, but in many States not 10 per cent of them vote.

As to the Fourteenth Amendment, which commands, when a State denies suffrage on any ground to adult males of twenty-one years and upward, that its representation in the Electoral College and in the lower house of Congress shall be proportionally reduced—this, of course, is openly flouted. If the constitution were obeyed, President Wilson would not have a majority in the Electoral College soon to cast its vote. In the grip of doughface principles neither Congress nor the Supreme Court applies a plain constitutional mandate. These matters may be referred to without partisanship, for neither party has acted when possessing power to act.—N. Y. Globe.

JEWETT SPEAKS TO COLORED MEN

SEPTEMBER 22, 1917

Says He Will Abolish Discrimination Against Negroes at City Hospital.

Charles W. Jewett, Republican nominee for mayor; Claris Adams, deputy prosecuting attorney, and other candidates on the Republican city ticket spoke to colored voters of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Precincts of the Fourth Ward at an open-air meeting at Eleventh and Brooks streets last evening. Mr. Jewett said he would abolish discrimination against colored people at the City Hospital.

"I shall advocate a plan to give you the privilege of selecting nurses and physicians from your own race for your section of the hospital," he said. "If you want to see another administration like the present one, with its conspiracy against 5,000 colored men and its use of riot clubs, vote for Dick Miller, the Democratic nominee. A vote for Shank is a half vote for Miller. Miller is the choice of the Bell-Perrott organization. If he had not been acceptable to those men he could not have been nominated."

Employ 1913 Trick.

Mr. Adams said the Democratic party could be successful in Indianapolis only with a divided Republican party.

"They're trying the same old trick of dividing the Republican strength because it enabled them to slip into office in 1913," he declared. "They sent 7,000 Democrats to the polls at the primary to try to nominate the weakest candidate. Now we have a Republican candidate, another who used to be a Republican and a Democrat. If Mr. Miller is successful we shall have the same lieutenants, captains and sergeants of police who have terrorized this community for the last four years."

"One of the fundamental principles of Democracy is that the colored citizens have no rights that the Democratic party is bound to respect. The Republican party is the only one in Indianapolis that ever placed a man of your race on its ticket. Dr. Sumner A. Furniss was nominated for the City Council. That shows what party is your real friend."

The other speakers included Walter Pritchard, nominee for city judge; George O. Hutsell, nominee for city clerk, and Russell Wilson, Jesse Miller, J. P. Brown and Dr. Furniss, councilmanic candidates.

Political - 1917

From Suffrage
CALL

Address: New York City

Date

The White Slave Act Fiasco

THE Supreme Court, by a vote of four to three, writes it into the law of the United States that when certain acts are passed under the stimulus of strong public excitement, the laws do not mean what they mean. That is, the highest tribunal has decided that we are a lot of idiots and dunderheads and altogether a vast aggregation of asses.

It was only about five years ago that the so-called White Slave act was passed. There had been the usual moral spasm of righteousness, and it was declared that the traffic in women Must Go. Of course, nothing was said or done or suggested as to the reasons why a great interstate traffic in women had grown up. But the Congress of the United States, under the inspiration of James R. Mann, passed a law that made it a penal crime to transport women between states for immoral purposes.

And although we still have the prostitute with us, although the social evil is still functioning, the Act goes merrily on. The courts have made it clear that the essential point in the law is not the use of women for prostitution, but rather the passing over the boundary line of a state, and the paying of the fare across the boundary line.

The first case under the law that attracted attention was the escape of Jack Johnson, the pugilist, who befriended a prostitute in Pittsburgh, and paid her fare to Chicago. It was not asserted that he went with her; it was not asserted that he profited from her traffic. It was merely established that he paid her fare over a state line, and that at the other end of the journey she engaged in the Oldest Trade in the World.

The case that has just been decided by the Supreme Court is the Diggs-Caminetti case. In that proceeding there was not the slightest hint of commercial vice. All admit that the two men and two women who went from Sacramento to Reno were grown persons of some means and no morals; that they freely and voluntarily and with their eyes open engaged in immoral relations, the men paying the railroad fare over the California-Nevada border.

There is no law against the moral offense of these persons; there is no punishment that the law contemplates for it; indeed, the law considers it merely a moral infraction and not even a vice. For their punishment the culprits have only their consciences to go to, and the disapprobation of their friends.

But Diggs and Caminetti, two "prominent" men, paid the fares of two women over a state line, and there they indulged in immoral acts. And for the mere paying of the fare over the line they go to jail.

The law may be a silly law; it may have been ill-advised; it certainly does not go to the root of the evil. Still, its purport is plain. But as it is misinterpreted, it is a farce, an invitation to blackmail, and the first aid to perjury.

Under the law, as misinterpreted, a radical who may or may not believe in marriage may not live in what is, to him, a perfectly pure and sacred union, for fear that a five-cent ferry trip to Jersey will place him in a category with the most despicable scoundrels in the country.

Under the law the most open transportation of prostitutes can take place if the women are permitted to pay their own fare.

Thus is added another to the long list of legalistic monstrosities.

When the Fourteenth amendment was passed, every child knew that it was designed to secure political rights to the recently emancipated Negroes; but instead, it has been used to safeguard capitalists against the workers and against labor unions. And, although the Mann law was designed for a perfectly well-understood object, it has been solemnly decided by the owls of the Supreme Court that it is to be used as a regulator of private morality, and as a means of blackmail and espionage.

Victor Berger once said in Congress that laws made by lawyers are jokes; he suggested that the laws be written by a newspaper man and looked over by a bricklayer; then, he said, we might get laws that would hold water.

This decision makes of our legal system a mockery and a joke. A system that can function in such a way today can function in the direction of robbing us of our liberties tomorrow—just as was the case of the Fourteenth amendment.

Are we a lot of saphheads and idiots? Or do we list these things under our "sense of humor"?

THE WHARF ORDINANCE ELECTION.

The Houston Observer, 8/18/17
The election on the Manchester wharf ordinance, which occurred Monday, proved successful to our opponents.

We contended against the adoption of the result and lost by 995 votes out of a possible 8000.

We are not attempting to offer any alibi but want to state that while we must abide by the decision of the voters, The Observer still clings to its contention.

In this respect we have no apology to offer to any man or set of men.

We think for ourselves and generally reach our own conclusions.

We respect other men's opinions, but having been trained and taught to think, we do not always see propositions as some would have us see them.

In the face of the combined efforts of our opponents with four of the white papers, the past, present and dead mayors, commissioners and their political friends espousing its adoption, the vote, while conclusive and decisive, is not overwhelming nor discouraging, and the Negro vote against the ordinance shows that The Observer cuts some ice politically in the City of Houston.

We opposed and voted against the Manchester wharf ordinance because we regarded it as unwise, unsound, untimely, a blunder and bad precedent.

Nevertheless, we shall continue to do our part to make Houston truly and really the "Manchester of America."

NEGRO VOTERS: LAST CALL!

The Houston Observer, 8/18/17
This is the last issue of The Observer before local option election, which occurs Tuesday, August 21.

We are making our final appeal to all Negro voters to do your duty by swatting the greatest foe and enemy to your home, church and state.

Do not be deceived by lying figures or campaign falsehoods of the liquor traffic.

Let no booze elder deter you in doing your duty.

An anti speaker stated at the meeting of the liquor forces at the Lincoln Theatre Tuesday night that practically every preacher of the race in the city will vote for the retention of the saloons.

He further remarked that they can visit the pro headquarters all they want, but that their vote would go solidly with the booze element.

Will the Negro ministers of this city prove to be Judas Iscariots and Brutuses?

Has our race gotten so low in civilization that its religious leaders and educational limelights will attempt to sell you and me to the whiskey traffic?

We beseech our race to place the lie on this statement by voting against the liquor traffic Tuesday, August 21, 1917.

Vote this way on the 21st of August:

Scratch a line through the words or line "Against Prohibition."

In doing so you will be voting "FOR PROHIBITION."

Scratch the last line on the official ballot. Don't be misled.

A VICTORY FOR NORFOLK AND CLEAN Journal POLITICS

and Eve 11/24/17

The voters of Norfolk put themselves on record Tuesday as being overwhelmingly in favor of a new, simplified, non-partisan business form of government. It only remains now for the new charter to be approved by the legislature—which is practically certain—and the new form of government will become effective, following the election of a council to represent the city at large.

There was one feature of the campaign leading up to the election last Tuesday that is worthy of comment in passing. The opponents of the new form of government, failing in legitimate ways to arouse opposition to its adoption, resorted to the race question in its most incendiary phases, in their efforts to accomplish its defeat. Advertisements and circulars were printed and distributed broadcast declaring in most specious arguments that if the new charter was adopted it would mean the return of so-called "Negro domination" in local politics, and that colored men would "demand" jobs as policemen and firemen. As a last desperate attack the opposition introduced circulars and advertisements asserting that if the new charter was adopted Norfolk would have schools attended by both white and colored children. This argument against the new charter was so palpably absurd that it apparently acted as a boomerang to the opposition, as when the ballots were counted Tuesday night those who had sought to carry the election by appealing to the passions of the people and by arousing racial hatred had been defeated three to one. A significant feature in connection with the election campaign was the fair, clean and dignified manner in which the charter adherents answered the inflammatory arguments of the opposition.

The result of the election is doubly satisfying. It means that the people of Norfolk have decided that they want and are going to have an improved and modern form of government. It means also the passing of the Negro bugaboo as a determining issue, in local politics, at least. The State of Virginia in common with other Southern States amended their constitutions years ago in such manner as to forever eliminate the ignorant, vicious and purchasable element of the electorate from politics. In spite of this situation, bad men have been elevated to and perpetuated in office merely because of their expertness in making an issue of the Negro in politics. For two decades there has been no other determining issue in Southern politics. Men have been sent to Congress and to the State legislatures, and have become governors of States and mayors of cities wholly upon

an issue that had already been settled by constitutional amendment. This sort of politics met its first defeat, its first rebuke, in the non-partisan municipal election that was held in Norfolk last Tuesday.

WHAT WILL BE THE WOMAN VOTER'S PLACE IN PARTY POLITICS?

NOVEMBER 20, 1917

Mrs. Ida Husted Harper Discusses the Question, Particularly With

Regard to Prohibition.

The several columns of space which have been given by THE SUN to the probable action of the new women voters, and the considerable amount of space in the other New York papers, remind one of the charge of the "antis" which has done such valiant service for many years, that when women got the suffrage they would lose their power; that indirect influence counted for much more than direct, and that it was only because of the non-partisanship of voteless women that they could secure what they wanted from politicians and legislative bodies.

We do not recall during all these many years of disfranchisement that there has been any such effort by the different parties to secure the assistance of women as now, when they are to be welcomed to the various political headquarters of the men or have their own if they prefer. The papers are earnestly discussing what will be the effect of their vote on candidates and issues in the near future, and intimating that there will have to be many changes in order to meet their approval. If indirect influence is more powerful than direct, why have not all these things been done in the past? Why has not each political party been anxious to show reasons why women should affiliate with it instead of any other? In other words, what is it that has changed the entire status of women and their relation to public affairs? We would like to hear from the "antis" on this point.

The one thing above all else on which the State and the women are to be congratulated is that they have won the suffrage without obligations to any one party beyond all others. As soon as the official count is verified careful comparisons will be made between the votes for the different candidates and the votes for woman suffrage in Greater New York and in the various cities of the State, and there will then be accurate data to show the relative support which the amendment probably received from the different parties.

It seems to be taken for granted that the Anti-Saloon League has a direct claim on the votes of women, and that it can count on them absolutely in its fight for local option. The facts will not bear out this assertion. Neither the Prohibition party nor the Anti-Saloon League has any lien on

women's votes because of its services in the movement for woman suffrage. Instances without number can be cited where they have carried States for prohibition and at the same time woman suffrage has been defeated. This was the case last year in South Dakota, where prohibition won by about 12,000 and woman suffrage was defeated by 4,500.

Probably the worst defeat woman suffrage ever has received was that of 1916 in West Virginia, which had adopted prohibition by a majority of 92,000. Iowa, which is a prohibition State, was lost to woman suffrage about the same time. Maine is the oldest prohibition State in the Union, and it has recently turned down a suffrage amendment by a vote of two to one. New Hampshire has adopted prohibition and defeated woman suffrage. During the South Dakota campaign one of the National Suffrage officers who was working there appealed to the president of the State Anti-Saloon League to have his forces support the suffrage amendment, and he answered: "Not if it would lose one vote for prohibition!" While the Prohibition party has always had a woman suffrage plank in its platform, its members have not felt bound by it any more than have those of the Republican, Democratic and Progressive parties. Possibly the Anti-Saloon League of New York did cast a large vote for the amendment at the recent election, but there was no outward manifestation of any assistance from this body.

Undoubtedly the liquor interests worked against the success of the amendment, but it can be said that there was less public indication of this than there has been in suffrage campaigns in other States. This fact was also noticeable in the campaign of 1915, when the liquor organizations of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Massachusetts declared against the suffrage amendment officially and made an open fight, but nothing of this kind was apparent in New York.

Eight of the eleven equal suffrage States have prohibition, but in several of them this was not adopted until after the women had voted for many years. This was largely because there are many more men than women in them, but both have now felt the effects of the prohibition wave which has swept the country within the last few years. The last Legislature of Wyoming was elected on this issue and submitted a prohibition amendment which will be voted on next year

and carried beyond question. It is doubtful if the few women in Nevada can bring it about in that State, although they desire to do so and may be able to accomplish it. California was lost for prohibition by a majority of only 50,000 last year, practically all in San Francisco and its environs.

The reasons why prohibition finds so much larger support than woman suffrage are economic. The employers' liability law is a potent factor. Employers of labor have a selfish interest in desiring their employees to keep sober. The negro question plays a considerable part in the prohibition sentiment of the Southern States. It may be accepted without question that there is a much greater proportionate sentiment for prohibition of the liquor traffic among women than among men, and that their vote will contribute largely toward securing local option in the city and State of New York, but this will not be because of allegiance to the Anti-Saloon League or the Prohibition party. It will be simply an expression of their individual opinions. In none of the States where women vote do they come under political party discipline as the men do. In those where they have voted from twenty to forty years it cannot even now be said that the majority of them are Democratic or Republican. There is every reason to believe that the situation will be no different in the Eastern States, but that the most of them can always be counted upon to cast an independent vote. This does not endear them to the political "machines," which have been beyond all others the cause of the many defeats of woman suffrage amendments.

IDA HUSTED HARPER,

Editorial Chairman Leslie Suffrage

Bureau.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

DECEMBER 12, 1917

Negro Education Body Urges Poll Tax Payment

Executive committee of the Colored Educational Alliance met in Central church Monday night. Walter L. Cohen, chairman of the poll tax committee, reported having communicated with the labor and fraternal organization, urging them to use every effort to obtain payment of poll taxes. Albert Workman, president of the Longshoremen's Protective Association, reported having paid \$869 for the longshoremen's organization. It is understood other organizations will take similar action.

Need of a truant officer was discussed and Chairman H. H. Dunn was requested to report at the next meeting. Small salaries paid were discussed, a committee was appointed to get data on salaries in other cities. The committee on summer normal reported that the state department of education had promised substantial aid to the city normal.

Political - 1917

Suffrage

15,000 COLORED WOMEN TO VOTE IN THE HARLEM DISTRICT; SUFFRAGISTS ARE ORGANIZING

11/28/17
New York Age

It is just beginning to dawn on hundreds of male voters in the State of New York that the victory of woman suffrage at the polls on November 6, has created an unusual situation in our body politic; that the sudden enfranchisement of over a million women of voting age in the Empire State is a most revolutionary step, completely knocking topsy-turvy the old order of things.

Already the politicians are busy getting a line on new conditions and formulating ways and means to successfully cope with them. In the Harlem section, where more Negroes live to the square inch than any other place in the world politicians have just awakened to the fact that they will have to deal with 15,000 colored women of voting age. And these political wiseacres are not unmindful of the fact that colored women are more insistent in their demands and not as easily satisfied as colored men.

There are four assembly districts in Harlem in which Negroes live, namely The Thirteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first. A census taken by the Woman Suffrage Party between January and May of this year brought to light that there were about 15,000 colored women residing in the four assembly districts who are entitled to vote. Most likely the number has increased since spring.

More Negro Assemblymen.

The Nineteenth and Twenty-first assembly districts are known as the largest colored districts, and in the latter seventy-five per cent of the voters, when registered, are Negroes. With the women given the ballot politicians confess that the assemblyman from the Twenty-first will from now on be a Negro. It is expected that the Nineteenth Assembly District, which has just elected a Negro assemblyman, will continue to send a race representative to the Legislature.

Colored women are preparing to take an active part in politics. They have begun to form clubs and are talking politics with zest and enthusiasm. Perhaps the most active colored suffrage worker in New York is Mrs. Anna K. Lewis, 240 West 134th Street, who is prominently identified with the Woman Suffrage Party of this State and who has worked assiduously for years in the interest of woman suffrage.

Mrs. Lewis, for two years and a half, attended the Suffrage Training and Educational Section of the Woman Suffrage Party taking a course in parliamentary law and organization suffrage history and argument, government and political methods, economics and public speaking. She was awarded her certificate last March by Mrs. Helen C. Mansfield, who has charge of the Educational Section.

Suffrage Leader Has Her Ups and Downs.

The white and colored members of the Woman Suffrage Party elected Mrs. Lewis vice-leader of the Nineteenth Assembly District, and she is regarded by the members of the suffrage organization as leader of the colored suffragists in Harlem. Mrs. Lewis' leadership, of course, has been questioned time and time again by women outside of the organization.

The chief argument made against Mrs. Lewis by her opponents is that she is not what is generally known as an educated woman. A woman of marked ability ought to be leader of the colored suffragists, the officials of the Woman

Suffrage Party have been told, but after expressing their desires it is said that no organized effort has been made to unseat Mrs. Lewis through the regular channels.

Prominent officials of the Woman Suffrage Party have stood by Mrs. Lewis throughout her fight for leadership, asserting that if a new colored suffragist leader was to be chosen the same method of procedure should be adopted as followed by white suffragists. "Organize, pay your dues and become an active member of the Woman Suffrage Party. If you do so you will be able to select whomever you please for leader," has been the advice given colored women who have opposed Mrs. Lewis' leadership.

The New York State Suffrage Party, which has been advocating votes for women for nearly half a century is holding its annual session at the Ritz-Carlton, November 20, 21 and 22, and the gathering is a most notable one. In connection with laying plans for the future the suffragists are holding a regular love-feast over their recent victory. Mrs. Lewis and an alternate are among the delegates in attendance.

Colored Women to Get Representation.

Being well represented in the future in the councils of the Suffrage Party depends solely on the attitude of the colored women, themselves, Mrs. Lewis told a representative of THE AGE at her residence, which is being temporarily used as the headquarters of the colored suffragists in Harlem, and which is crowded day and night with newly enfranchised women.

"Members of the Suffrage Party are very anxious to see colored women affiliate with them and also organize among themselves," Mrs. Lewis said to an AGE representative. There is everything in going to be to make colored women look at things from this point of view.

"There is no such thing as the color

line in the Woman Suffrage Party and all women are admitted to membership. There is no reason why the leaders of the party in some of the Harlem assembly districts should not be colored women, particularly in the Twenty-first. But in order to secure the proper representation they must organize, pay their dues and maintain a healthy working organization.

"After the State Convention at the Ritz-Carlton the city borough conventions will be held and local officers chosen. The district elections will be next when leaders and captains will be chosen. Officers of the Woman's Suffrage Party want to see the colored women of Harlem become thoroughly organized, establish a central organization of their own and elect their own leader. The need, however, of co-operating and being a party of the federation which was influential enough to secure woman suffrage is easily appreciated."

Mrs. Lewis says that by spring the colored women in Harlem will be organized and the question of leadership definitely settled.

POST DISPATCH

St. Louis, Mo.

NEGROES PROMISE TO PUT KIEL OVER, THEN WHISPER WHY

Meeting in Mayor's Official Reception Room Held Without Advance Announcement.

"SOME CAN VOTE 5 TIMES"

Talk of Over-Enthusiastic Help at Primary Draws Admonition From Candidate.

More than 100 negroes, mostly city employees, met in the reception room of Mayor Kiel's office, after the City Hall was closed yesterday noon, to indorse his candidacy and pledge their assistance to his re-election. The meeting was not announced in advance. Frank Lawrence, assistant secretary to the Mayor, explained that no notice of the gathering was given beforehand because

it was not certain that it "would mature."

Dropping their mops, brooms and buckets shortly after noon, janitors in the City Hall and Municipal Courts Building flocked to the Mayor's suite, where rows of chairs, but not enough to accommodate the concourse, were arranged for them.

Several negro leaders were on hand to urge their followers to support Mayor Kiel in the primary. Among these were Homer Phillips, an attorney; Isaiah Bradbury and William Parker, the latter a janitor at the City Jail.

In the course of his talk, Parker declared that "some negroes here can vote once, some can vote five times, and some can vote 20 times to put Kiel over."

Warns of a "Whisper."

"And when we have put him over," Parker exclaimed, with a gesture toward Mayor Kiel, who sat at a big desk against the south wall of the room, "we'll come down here and whisper something in his ear." Parker gave no hint of what this "something" would be. The negroes cheered vociferously. Mayor Kiel spoke almost immediately after Parker's enthusiastic promise of votes for him, but disapproved any idea that the negroes should cast more ballots than the law permits on any one day.

"Gentlemen," Mayor Kiel began, "I thank you for your cordial support, but I don't think that any one present would vote more than once at an election. The Republican party stands for an honest vote and a fair count. Our party has never been guilty of any frauds at elections and wouldn't countenance anything of the sort."

"That's sure right!" "You've said something now," and similar expressions of approval greeted the Mayor.

Not only did Parker bespeak the backing of negroes for Kiel, but he also predicted that Prosecuting Attorney Sidener, one of the candidates in the field against the Mayor, would be opposed.

Hints Sidener Too Greedy.

"We don't want to indorse a man who is always asking voters for an office and then, when he gets it, begins to look for another place before his term is finished," Parker said. "The man I mean is little Howard Sidener," he added, after pausing for a moment to look along the row of faces before him.

Mayor Kiel referred in his talk to his opposition to the passage of the segregation ordinance. He said he had disapproved the bill from conscientious motives and not in the hope of political preferment.

"I believe the negroes are a part of our citizenship and entitled to the same rights and consideration that other elements enjoy," the Mayor said. "If I have been hurt by my attitude I suppose I'll have to suffer, but I still feel that I was right."

Isaiah Bradbury, in his talk, compared Mayor Kiel to Lincoln, Wendell Phillips and Charles Sumner. "Mayor Kiel has preserved our rights as citizens, and negroes in St. Louis will surely support him for re-election."

Bradbury asserted.

LESSON FOR REPUBLICANS

Repeated defeat does not seem to teach the needed lesson to the Republican machine politicians in various parts of the country. The reactionaries of the organization, like the Bourbons of old, seem to be able to learn nothing and to forward the rehabilitation of Republicanism. They still adhere to their arbitrary methods and ignore the necessity of responding to popular demands. And so the task of educating the old leaders continues and the party pays the price of their education in continued defeat in National, State and local elections.

New York Age, 4/12/17.
The latest example of this disastrous condition within the party is furnished in the new and growing State of Oklahoma. At a recent election held in Oklahoma City dissatisfaction among the Negro voters caused the defeat of the Republican candidates for the Board of Commissioners. According to the *Black Dispatch* of that city, the reason for this result was "the protest of the black voter who objects to his having been 'Jim Crowed' from the councils of the Republican party." The *Dispatch* admits that it is unfortunate that these voters should have had to settle a party difference at the polls which should have been adjusted in party councils, but that they had no alternative.

The *Dispatch* makes the following declaration of independence in party policy:

Black men want all men to know that at all times they are interested and desire to be heard about the policies and program of the party. Time was when we shut our eyes blindly and voted for anybody and anything if that thing said it was a Republican, but today we are beginning to refuse our support to anybody unless we know what that thing means to us.

This sentiment is not confined to voters of any race, and the leaders of the party who are possessed of wisdom and sagacity realize it. But, unfortunately for the party,

there are many in high position who do not possess these requisites for leadership. And so the task of education or elimination must go on.

The voters of Oklahoma City seem to have done their part to forward the rehabilitation of Republicanism.

The First Established and Most Complete Newspaper Cutting Bureau in the World

ss:

A Persisting Misrepresentation.

One of the curious manifestations of ignorance that lingers in the North is that negroes are prevented from voting in the South. For example, at a meeting in New York the other night Col. William M. P. Bowen of Providence, R. I., used this absurd language:

"We must have in the South a national election law that recognizes the right of every citizen to vote for national candidates. Section 2 of the Fourteenth Amendment must be made a living force, not a mere scrap of paper."

In South Carolina any man who can read and write the State constitution or who has paid taxes on property assessed at \$300 or more can obtain a registration certificate and vote. Not in a quarter of a century has the State heard of the denial to a negro of his right to register and vote when he was qualified under the constitution and statutes. Nor has intimidation of negroes at the polls been heard of. Probably 50,000 negroes in South Carolina might, if they would, qualify and vote, too. Men like this Col. Bowen, seeing that the negro Republican vote in national elections is under 5,000 and nearer 2,000, assume that the negroes are "prevented" from voting.

The fact is that the negroes do not vote because the white men have formed a racial party and it is a great majority of the qualified voters. The whites choose nominees in precinct and primary elections from which they exclude the negroes and, later, at the polls, vote solidly for these nominees. The negroes, perceiving that the white party is the more numerous, simply retire from political activity. They do not obtain certificates of registration and they do not go to the polls. They have been politically non-resistant for many years. The federal amendments to the constitution have been nullified by the simple nominating device

of the white party—a "Jim Crow" method of making nominations, so to say.

This device may or may not be unwise, inexpedient and illiberal but it is certainly not unlawful. Without antagonizing the federal or State laws a party may be formed in New York or Rhode Island from which Germans, Irish, English, negroes or Jews might be excluded. The grievance of such men as Col. Bowen is that in the South white men refuse to take the lead in moulding and welding the negroes into a political organization—without which the negroes are content to stay out of politics. If negroes are migrating to the North in order to vote, it is because they are seeking a Northern party already formed and having power that will welcome and encourage them. That the Democratic party does not in this State invite the negroes to membership is true but that it prevents any man, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, from joining the Republican party or from voting as he chooses in the general elections is false.

DICTATOR

In Next Convention

CINCINNATI O ENQUIRER
DECEMBER 26, 1917

Of G. O. P. Is Expected To
Be Colonel Roosevelt.

Hughes Is Impossible
For 1920, 'Tis Said.

And R.K. Hynicka May Be
Asked To Step Down.

In That Event Ohio May Add
Its Indorsement To Indiana's To Make Hayes National Chairman.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE ENQUIRER.

Columbus, Ohio, December 25.—While it is announced from the East that the principal business to be transacted at

the special session of the National Republican Committee, called for February 17, at St. Louis, is to be the election of a successor to Chairman Wilcox, whose resignation is bruited, there are reasons for asserting that the program will embrace other important matters. The stepping out of Chairman Wilcox forecasts the entire effacement of Charles Evans Hughes from leadership in 1920, it being conceded that his campaign of last year has made him impossible as a presidential candidate.

Other Hughes men connected with the national organization are expected to retire with Wilcox. The committee will undoubtedly confer as to a program for the party during the course of the war, and beyond question will take cognizance of the proposed non-partisan congressional movements launched at Washington under the guise of presenting a solid front to socialism and pro-German pacificism.

Roosevelt Coming To the Fore.

Impetus has been given this movement by the advice of President Woodrow Wilson to the Democrats of Minnesota to re-elect United States Senator Knute Nelson, a Republican. Another matter of great value will be the consideration of the growing influence of former President Theodore Roosevelt in the country and the rallying to him again of the forces that followed him out into the land of insurgency in 1912. Observing politicians have already arrived at the conclusion in large numbers that Colonel Roosevelt is rapidly reaching a position which will give him almost dictatorial powers in the 1920 convention, both as to candidates and to platform declarations.

This is certainly true of Ohio and patches there is a movement on to supplant Wilcox with State Chairman Will to be met elsewhere. Through his public speaking and writing for the daily press Roosevelt has kept himself in the foreground and has eclipsed a former President W. H. Taft, Elihu Root, Judge Hughes and other prominent Republicans who have been taking part in the propaganda for strong military measures. It is assured that he will endeavor to commit the party to the principle of universal military service after the war. From an Ohio standpoint there is some interest because of the rumors of the attack to be made upon the connection of National Committeeman Rudolph K. Hynicka with the organization.

Opposition To Hynicka Develops.

It has been reported that Mr. Hynicka has given up his residence in Cincinnati and has taken up his domicile in New York, where his chief business interests are situated. Therefore, so it is argued, he should sever himself from the committee. The prohibition forces are opposed to Mr. Hynicka, whose liberal views are well established, and an open fight may be launched upon him by that element. There are unsupported rumors that the committee may discuss the prohibition and equal suffrage issues because of the profound effect they will have upon the party.

Preparation to receive protests from the colored Republicans is being made. Quite recently the Negro National Educational Alliance, now in session at Kansas City, drew attention to the fact that, although there were 12,000,000 colored people in the United States, they did not have a single representative in Congress, and have not had since the Fifty-eighth House of Representatives, when George White, of North Carolina, occupied a seat from that state. For the present no hope exists for representation in the South. The alliance, therefore, is demanding that in the North, where the negro vote turns the scale for the Republicans in many states and large cities, a concession be made in the way of nomination of a representative of the excluded race.

Negroes May Force Nomination.

There is contained in the notice a veiled threat that the colored leaders are in a position to force such a nomination. Republican national leaders look for a division within the Democratic party of the Northern States because of the action of the Southern Congressmen in voting for prohibition in nation-wide form. A negro insurrection at this time, therefore, would be a source of deep disappointment. There are, it may be said, no evidences of any disaffection in this state, the municipal elections demonstrating clearly that the colored voters were loyal to the Republican candidates. While the unusual weather of early December drove many of them back to their old homes, many thousand Southern negroes have become domiciled here and will increase the solid black phalanx by many thousand votes at the next election.

As mentioned in the Indiana dispatches there is a movement on to supplant Wilcox with State Chairman Will to be met elsewhere. Through his public speaking and writing for the daily press Roosevelt has kept himself in the foreground and has eclipsed a former President W. H. Taft, Elihu Root, Judge Hughes and other prominent Republicans who have been taking part in the propaganda for strong military measures. It is assured that he will endeavor to commit the party to the principle of universal military service after the war. From an Ohio standpoint there is some interest because of the rumors of the attack to be made upon the connection of National Committeeman Rudolph K. Hynicka with the organization.

The bouncing of Wilcox means the adoption of old-line politics and the doing away with the half-baked idealism and mock reform represented by the Hughes movement. Just now, under the leadership of Senator Harding, Hayes's ideas are being put into effect in this state. The Indiana man came here and gave the Ohio leaders the benefit of his plans and methods of operating them. Chairman "Rudy" Archer and Secretary Charles Hard are now endeavoring to inculcate them into the minds of the county and district leaders. In the event that Hayes is not chosen for the chairmanship it is

thought that it will pass to John T. Adams, of Dubuque, Iowa, now first Vice Chairman.

Political - 1917

Suffrage

SUFFRAGISTS MISQUOTED

The N. Y. Age, 8/9/17

ACCORDING to Miss Pauline Clarke, editor of *The Suffragist*, a weekly published in Washington, D. C., the suffrage pickets arrested and incarcerated at Occoquan charged with disorderly conduct on the White House Ground, were misquoted by the daily press when it was stated that they expressed great indignation over being compelled to occupy the same dormitory with colored women.

Miss Clarke explains the correct attitude of the women in the following communication:

To the Dramatic Editor of
The Age:

My attention has been called to an article of yours in *The New York Age* of July 26.

The press accounts of the suffrage pickets at Occoquan were not accurate in expressing any distaste on the part of these women in being imprisoned with colored women. I think your article is somewhat unfair in accusing these women of being undemocratic.

The objection which they made, to what they considered an intentional ill-treatment on the part of the authorities responsible for their arrest, was the dangerous sanitary condition of the dormitory which they were made to occupy with both white and colored prostitutes; although there were more than fifty beds empty in an unoccupied dormitory. I think that almost every up-to-date prison at present uses greater pre-

caution than this to keep healthy prisoners from contact with the diseased ones.

This is the truth of the matter, and any other point of view was irresponsible newspaper gossip. I felt that I wanted personally to point this out to you because the spirit of democracy in these women is so strong.

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) Pauline Clarke,
Editor.

It is indeed gratifying to receive the foregoing communication for a number of reasons, and the editor of *The Suffragist*, by voluntarily stating the facts in the case, has helped to advance the cause of female suffrage among the colored people of this country; for many had become luke-warm toward these exponents of suffrage because of published accounts of their undemocratic stand on the color question.

We agree with Miss Clarke that precaution should be taken to keep healthy prisoners from coming in contact with diseased ones; the latter, irrespective of color, should be segregated and healthy prisoners irrespective of color should be kept to themselves.

A like condition ought to obtain outside of prison. Negroes would not object to "Jim Crow" cars if the untidy and illiterate of both races were made to sit together and the cleanly and refined occupied seats in the same car, be they white or colored. The galling feature of our present-day democracy is the general disposition to class all colored people alike, making color a badge of inferiority.

Colored voters, as a rule, were

heartily in favor of voting for female suffrage until the papers told of how disparagingly the militant suffragists spoke of the colored female prisoners at Occoquan. Now that Miss Clarke has branded these reports as untrue we once more will espouse the cause of the suffragist.

It is now recalled that the newspapers which distorted the truth about the suffrage pickets are unalterably opposed to giving woman the ballot and are as equally opposed to giving the Negro a square deal. Perhaps, after all, these accounts were inspired for obvious reasons.

This is an era of revolutionary changes, and colored Americans are as keenly awake to new conditions as the champions of woman's suffrage. Miss Clarke says "the spirit of democracy in these women is strong." So is the spirit of democracy strong in colored Americans. By cooperation both forces should be able to accomplish great good in their fight for a real democracy, provided, of course, they proceed on a fifty-fifty arrangement. For no newspaper—no power on earth can stop this great wave of progress which will bring to men and women, white and black a newer freedom. Not the kind of new freedom of which we read so much, but a New Freedom literal in its strictest sense.

THE DIMINISHING VOTE OF

SOUTHERN WHITE MEN

The *Washington correspondent* of the *Virginian-Pilot* directs attention to the fact that the very small vote cast by Southern white men in any given election has brought about a condition which enables a Republican Senator like Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire to throw out the threat to prove for the reduction of Southern representation because of the disfranchisement of a large part of its Afro-American citizenship. The correspondent pointed out that the Southern Democrat considers he has done his duty when he has indicated

his choice at the primaries and neglects to cast his vote at the regular election; the fact being that it is the vote cast at the polls that counts in the election of candidates and is made of record for that purpose, while no official record for apportion purposes is made of the choice of primary voting.

As the correspondent puts it, "the trouble is that the white people of the South are not voting as they ought to do in the regular election after they have voted in the precedent primaries." He says again, "Really, the only hope of permanent relief from the embarrassment existing is for the Southern white man to show more interest in the general election."

We are disposed, however, not to take any stock in any threat made by the Republicans that they will make an honest effort to reduce Southern representatives in Congress, because of the disfranchisement in part or whole of the Afro-American citizenship. All that is needed is a Congressional investigation of Southern election laws and methods of conducting elections. As a matter of fact, the election laws of the Southern States should be uniform as to time, place and manner of voting, and as to the qualifications of voters.

We do not believe that reduction of Southern representation in Congress would meet the election conditions prevailing in the Southern States; for from it; what is needed is an investigation, far-reaching and searching, into Southern State laws, primary and general, and the high handed methods employed by Southern election officials on election day.

To reduce Southern representation under existing circumstances would give the sanction of Federal authority to disenfranchise any part of its citizenship for any cause whatever, not justified by the Constitution. Once sanctioned this sort of thing and there would be no end of it.

All this would be in violation of the Constitution, as "all persons born or naturalized in the United States, are citizens of the United States and of the State in which they reside"; further, "no States shall make or enforce any law that will abridge or deny the right of any citizen." This is the substance of the Constitutional guaranty.

There is only one way to do a thing so that it will stay done, and not vio-

late the eternal verities; and the Government of the United States will be at cross purposes with itself until it makes uniform the election laws of all the States without discrimination against any race or group of the citizenship.

COLORED VOTERS HEAR ISSUES DISCUSSED

"The voters of Evansville will set back the hands of progress twenty years if a majority of the votes are cast for LaMonte," Judge R. J. Tracewell said in a ringing speech before 200 colored voters at a Republican meeting held at the U. B. F. Hall Thursday night.

Judge Tracewell appealed to the voters to use their good judgment on election day. He asked them to vote as their consciences dictated and said the Republican party would be content to rest with their decision if they did this.

He told the negroes that it was the Republican party that had given them the right to vote.

"The constitution of Indiana, drawn up by the Democratic party, prohibits negroes from voting but the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, drawn up by the Republican party and signed by a Republican president, gives the negroes of this country the right of suffrage," Judge Tracewell said.

Cannot Eliminate Politics.

The judge scoffed at the idea that this is not a political election.

"They say politics should play no part in a municipal election!" he said. "Mr. Bosse is the Democratic candidate for re-election. Mr. Messick is the Republican candidate for election and Mr. LaMonte is the Socialist candidate. Now, how are we to get away from politics?" he said.

Judge Tracewell made a patriotic appeal to his audience and said that the Republican party has always stood foremost in patriotism.

"We are not fighting the kaiser. We are fighting the German people united, and I wish we could be as united as they are. We must put every ounce of our strength into this war if we are to win," Judge Tracewell said.

Says Bosse Unfair.

George Heilman spoke briefly and spent most of his time instructing the men how to vote.

"I hear that they are telling you colored men that a bell will ring when you vote which will indicate whether you have voted the Republican ticket or the Democratic ticket. I want to tell you to go in there and vote the way you feel you ought to and if you must have someone to help you, keep your eye on the Eagle and see that it appears when the lever is pulled," Heilman said.

Heilman also told the voters that Bosse had not treated the Seventh ward fair.

"Why didn't he give you colored people a swimming pool? They say now, Bosse has been thinking about it for three years and that if re-elected he will give you a pool," he added.

Carl Wilde, who ran for prosecuting attorney on the Republican ticket last year, told the voters they were on trial during this election.

"Mayor Bosse has been tried and found wanting. The Republican organization promises you relief from a damnable political machine. If the people want a change it is up to them to vote for the Republican ticket. If the voters do not vote out the Bosse administration they will be found guilty in the trial, for they will have continued the bi-partisan political machine in power for another four years."

URGES COLORED VOTERS TO THINK

TRENTON N. J. GAZETTE
NOVEMBER 5, 1917

To the Colored Voters of Mercer County:

Doubtless every member of my race of voting age is aware of the fact that on Tuesday, November 6, he will be called upon to cast his ballot for an assembly ticket, county clerk, sheriff, freeholders and other minor officers. Let me entreat you that great care must be exercised to support men, and measures that will represent the greatest field of useful endeavors, thus benefiting the greatest number of our people.

I regret very much that there exists some division in the ranks of colored voters in this county, which to some extent is justifiable, but the remedy certainly lies in another direction from that which is being resorted to.

It is the duty of all colored men, "as well as whites," to support the men whose ability and experience counts for success, and good government.

Any unbiased mind may compare the Democratic and Republican nominees, each for the different offices to be filled, and you will see that only the Republican party offers a ticket composed of men possessing actual experience and ability necessary to give the required service to the county. The Democrat candidate for sheriff comes before you without any record for services rendered, and can, in no way compare with the Republican nominee. It is a fact that Judge Rees stands upon a record of accomplishments that should commend him to every colored man in the county. What has Thomas Hickey ever accomplished to even commend him to his own party leaders? As to the county clerk, Mr. Fetter, has had twenty-four years' actual experience in the office, and if there is any one man in the county deserving promotion it is John Fetter, and if there is to be any money saved to the taxpayers, Fetter can under all just reasoning, be the man to be put on the job. The assembly ticket—What prestige would Rimo, Homan, and Fogg have if elected? They are unknown to the county, perfect amateurs in legislative requirements, so let it not be said that one colored man aided in placing such representatives in the assembly. They will have no standing with the state administration, so what could we expect. No experience, and no hope of sufficient prestige to do one thing for the negro voters. The Republican party offers men of experience, and statesmanship. Reed and Allinson voted

for every measure presented to the last legislature affecting our rights and needs. Gill stands on his past record of achievements. His present devotion to our social, economic, and industrial needs should commend him to every negro in the county.

The Democratic party has so seldom found men of sufficient prominence to accept its party nominations that it is seldom they are ever elected to county offices, and until they put their best and most experienced men on their tickets they should not for any reason conceivable be given public office.

In some sections of the county, where you have local contests, vote to your local interest, but there is no interest that will warrant the county offices being given to the Democrats.

Now as to our recognition and patronage under the county Republican administrations, we feel that we deserve to be heard. Yes, we must and will be heard, but we must organize and wield such united efforts that will command recognition. We are not organized. The fault is ours and we should not hold the party responsible.

It is seldom that the Democrats are given control of any organized government, local, state or national, unless it is in the Burroughs south, where under Democratic rule we are not allowed to vote, but are brutalized and burned at the stake without impunity.

Be loyal to our county ticket, organize and I will assure you that we will get what is just and right. This article is addressed to you without any request from individuals or organizations interested. I love my party, it is true, but I owe nothing to the party that would cause me to be a traitor to my race.

I am yours respectfully,
E. L. DE POUR.
Trenton, N. J., Nov. 4, 1917.

ONLY DANGER TO SUFFRAGE SEEN IN SOUTH

Opponents to Federal Amendment Base Fight on Enfranchisement of Negresses, Says Mrs. Catt
THE AMERICAN
DECEMBER 22, 1917
Leader Declares Two-thirds of House Is in Line for the Cause
Released Pickets March To-day

Negro Woman Vote Aligns Hoke Smith Against Suffrage

Washington, Dec. 21.

SENATOR HOKE SMITH, of Georgia, declared to-day he would vote against the Suffrage amendment because among other reasons it carried with it the likelihood of negro woman vote.

"The franchise provisions in the constitutions of the Southern States," he said, "will apply alike to men and women, but with different effect.

"It is required in most of the Southern States that before a citizen may register he must be paid up on his taxes, including his poll taxes. Negroes as a rule do not pay their poll taxes. Women are not required to pay poll taxes.

"Of course, in the event of suffrage a great many more white women than negro women will qualify for voting."

Enfranchisement of negresses of the South may be the basis of the fight against the Federal Suffrage Amendment. This view is in accordance with a statement made yesterday by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Mrs. Catt said:

"There is only one section of the country solidly against suffrage. That is the section represented by the Southern States. We have a few friends, of course, in the South, but if there is such a thing left as the 'solid South,' it is shown in the fight the South is now making against the suffrage amendment. It is a racial question."

"When I was in Washington last week, George R. Lockwood, of St. Louis, flooded Congress with petitions from the South against the amendment. The arguments set forth negro women are better educated than negro men, more temperate, more thrifty and far more ambitious for their race. The South is convinced the vote of negro women would far outnumber the vote of negro men. Negro women, it is asserted, would be willing to pay the \$2 poll tax that many negro voters in the South do not trouble themselves to assume.

"In asserting that negro women would double the negro vote, the South points out the influence of negro preachers on women. These men, it was said, would have a powerful voice in directing the new electorate."

NEGRO VOTE LIMITED.

In many Southern States there is a "Grandfather clause" which limits the right of suffrage to negroes who have lineal descendants entitled to vote under any form of government on January 1, 1868. This, however, does not affect any Federal elections. Mrs. Catt continued:

"Yet, in spite of our opponents, we know the time is at hand for enfranchising all the women of the United States. A two-thirds vote in the House is now assured. Last week thirty States sent delegations to their Congressmen for long conferences on the question of the amendment. These conferences changed thirty-five votes

from the 'doubtful' to the 'yes' column. We expect a solid vote from New York in favor of the amendment. Arkansas unexpectedly gave us reason to believe we could count on a solid vote in our favor. All fully enfranchised States will be solidly for us. Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, as well as States all through the Middle West, will give us good representation in the favorable column, although of course we cannot count on their united approval of the amendment. We count on Northern, Western and Eastern States as a known quantity. The border States between the North and the South are not antagonistic."

NEW YORK SETS PACE.

Mrs. Catt said the special elections soon to be held in New York would raise among the women the issue of a candidate's attitude toward the federal amendment. She added it was doubtful if there would be need for any opposition from the women because of adverse sentiment in that regard.

"New York has set the date ahead many years. The effect of New York on the entire country has been tremendous. There is not one man in Congress to-day, regardless of his personal views on the matter, who does not admit suffrage is coming. Just because that is true, there will be no Christmas holiday this year for the suffragists. During the holiday recess a special lobby will be in Washington, interviewing Congressmen at their homes. Ten women from every State will be members of this lobby.

The pickets of the National Woman's Party who were committed to jail as a result of picketing the White House will parade in Fifth avenue this morning. They will start from Forty-first street.

The first pickets in New York will include Miss Lucy Burns, Miss Vida Millholland, Mrs. Paula Jacobi, Miss Julia Hurlburt, Mrs. George Adell, Miss Hazel Hunkins, and Miss Vivian Pierce. The demonstration will be the interest of a mass meeting to be held in Carnegie Hall on January 2.

NEGRO SCOFFS AT THIRD PARTY NEED

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir: The periodical agitation for a new order of political readjustment has again found a quasi footing. The movement this time is from colored voters.

Some weeks ago a large number of colored leaders and politicians gathered in Atlantic City and laid tentative plans for the formation of a third political party, allied to neither of the major parties. This significant group of men were undoubtedly sincere and earnest in their intentions and efforts, but they ignored the true meaning of organization and the history of political formation in this country. A third party has made interesting history for the savants and practical studies into the whims and fluctuations of human-group-nature.

Organization involves system, sacrifice and growth. This is an educational process and consequently slow

The splendid advancement, thus far attained by colored Americans, has been possible chiefly under Republican administrations. The colored voters of this country are passing through critical stages of political evolution. The Republican party is not so much indifferent to the colored man's rights as they are being forced to the limit for their own patronage and survival. It is simply a process of keen competition.

A third party of colored voters means, "We are for sale to the highest political bidder." Whenever a voter recognizes the full meaning of suffrage and why he votes, he invariably votes with a definite party and does not straddle the fence. Politics is the science of applied government. When this conception is thoroughly understood by colored political leaders, the folly of a third party will become quite clear. The colored people of this country in order to secure equitable political patronage and social justice must develop a sane progressive stability.

Politics as they concern the colored men must be guided and supervised by an intelligent and righteous leadership: men who have a vision and a conviction, not "every man has his price" and by political ignorance. Experience in politics does not necessarily equip a man for leadership. To be worthy of this, he must possess high integrity, pure common sense, and be a consistent Christian. The struggle for a more just political recognition must be carried on within the Republican party with ceaseless prayers and the practice of Christian brotherhood. "But he that shall endure unto the end, the same shall be saved."

The fundamental mistake the Atlantic City "cabal" made, was the inability to differentiate between political and legal rights. It is quite racial and proper to organize the colored people for securing legal and constitutional justice. But why not join the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, composed of the very best white and colored people in this country, and be more effective?

The need of the colored American is not numerous organizations, but the strengthening of the present worth-while ones. Principle, which is truth in the making, must always be the decisive factor in every problem.

F. G. FENDERSON, M. A.
Y. M. C. A., Freeland.
THE NEW YORK OBSERVER

DECEMBER 14, 1917
COLORED REPUBLICANS.

Held a Meeting Last Evening, Formed a Club and Endorsed W. F. Dowling.

The colored Republican Club met last evening at the home of C. C. Smith, 426 Broad St. Stanley Aberico, who seeks the nomination for supervisor in the First Ward, was present and was chairman of the meeting. The following officers were elected: President, C. C. Smith; vice president, John Johnson; secretary, Fred Stevenson; assistant secretary, John Stevenson, Sr.; treasurer, Daniel Gazzett; recording secretary, Charles Lewis. Among other things decided at the business session was the endorsement of the candidacy of William F. Dowling for mayor.

It was decided that the club will meet again Monday evening, Oct. 1, at the home of C. C. Smith, 426 Broad St. Following the meeting refreshments were served and a social hour enjoyed.

Political - 1917

Suffrage

of the total. The proportion of white persons who cast their votes in Alabama is much less than half of the proportion of total persons of voting age who voted in Indiana.

TRIBUNE

Chicago, Ill.

WHITE VOTERS DISFRANCHISED.

For a great many years, and particularly since the recent national election, there has been much comment upon the fact that a large portion of the male population of voting age in the southern states is disfranchised. Practically all of this discussion has been based upon the assumption that disfranchisement affects only the colored vote.

Such, it seems, is not the case. Mr. Joseph C. Manning, now of New York City, but formerly a resident of Alabama, for twenty-five years active in public life in that state, and at one time a member of the Alabama legislature, has written the New York Globe that the southern question is not merely one of negro suffrage, but one of political justice and constitutional liberty, without regard to race. He says that holding back the returns in the black belt and counting whatever vote was necessary to overcome opposition majorities in other districts, was once the plan resorted to. But contests for seats in congress having caused this system to be unsuccessful new methods were adopted which not only eliminated practically all the blacks, but so reduced the electorate of rural whites that a minority government has been established.

"Voluntary payment of poll tax, cumulative poll tax, tactics applied in registration and various other devices," says Mr. Manning, "discourage voting among whites until only a third of the white males of voting age have the ballot in many of the congressional districts and states of the South. The so-called election laws were passed to facilitate the political supremacy of the machine Democracy, and the results arising from their application demonstrate the motive beyond doubt."

An examination and comparison of census returns and election returns would indicate that this is the case. In 1910 Alabama had 293,000 white male citizens of voting age. In the national election of 1912 there were 118,888 votes cast, leaving at least 174,112 white voters who did not participate in the election. A fraction more than thirty-nine per cent. of the white population of voting age did all the voting. Including both white and colored persons of voting age the vote cast was only a little more than twenty-three per cent. of the total vote of those who were eligible to vote under the constitution.

In the state of Indiana, where there are 776,434 qualified males of voting age, the total vote cast in 1912 was 654,474 or eighty-four per cent.

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATION.

It is so obviously unfair that the vote of a citizen in one section of the country should be worth more than that of another citizen in another section, that if the existence of such an injustice be brought clearly before the American people they will correct it.

It takes time to bring even the most incontestable fact to the interested attention of a public intensely preoccupied with vital personal concerns and activities, and it will take time to reestablish proportionate representation. But all the more reason the task should be begun without further procrastination.

There are partisan political reasons why a correction of this injustice will be opposed even in the north, as Senator Sherman points out. While the vote of the southern states is cast automatically for the Democratic national ticket, there will be northern Democrats who will oppose giving up or rather diminishing the representative weight of the section upon which they can always rely. At present the south is in an especially strong position, having offices and perquisites in their possession which mean power. Nevertheless it is the duty of every American, regardless of party, to attack a condition which not only runs counter to the principles of representative government, but also is demoralizing to our political morality and the right development of our national policies.

Doctrinaires and sentimentalists in the north demand the enforcement of the right of franchise for the Negro in the south. There is no such demand in the north generally, for it is recognized that political domination by the Negro is not desirable. It is realized that the premature enfranchisement of the slave was a misfortune to all concerned, however justifiable as a war measure. Intelligent opinion in the north is in harmony with intelligent opinion in the south in desiring for colored people defense from exploitation and conditions of orderly progress. Thinking men and women in both sections realize that these desiderata are retarded, not advanced, by pressure for full political privileges and the fear it keeps alive among southern white men.

But if we do not adhere to dogmas, which, by the way, is one of the weaknesses of the Jeffersonian Democracy the south helps to perpetuate, if we sympathize and support the south's determination to deal with its problems as conditions, we do not waive our right to protest and if possible prevent the south from making its necessity a cover for unfair political profit.

If the Negro does not vote his vote ought not to

be counted. Especially it ought not to be counted for the side he would vote against if he were allowed to vote. Negroes are traditionally Republican. In the south not only are they not allowed to vote but their uncast votes are counted for the Democratic candidates.

We know and can conceive of no defense for such a situation. It exists on a smaller scale in every state which has grown rapidly without reapportionment of districts. But the evil there is temporary and is not long in being corrected. In the south it continues on a huge scale, with consequences affecting the whole country.

POLL TAX AND SUFFRAGE RESTRICTION.

It is announced from the office of the Tax Collector, that the payment of poll tax in Montgomery, up to January 20th, is perhaps the smallest since the new constitution went into effect in 1901. So far, only 800 men subject to poll tax have paid that tax which entitles them to the privilege of voting. Montgomery county should have, according to past records in full years, 3,000 men who pay poll tax.

Of course in the closing days of January for poll tax can be paid until the night of February 1st—there is likely to be a rush for poll tax receipts. Yet, the indications are that, notwithstanding this rush, the poll tax payment this year will be far short of previous years.

The principal reason for the lack of interest in poll tax payment is the fact that no elections are scheduled for 1917. This is no valid reason why a young man should allow his poll tax record to lapse. He must pay it either this year or next year, before he can vote in the various elections of 1918. Every young man should have enough care and thrift about him to pay annually the necessary privilege tax, which qualifies him as a voter.

A man cannot vote in Alabama unless he pays his poll tax—unless specifically exempt for some reason. This is not by act of the Legislature. The requirement is in the Constitution. No authority has a right to suspend this provision; the tax must be paid, if a man desires to vote.

We have in Alabama a restricted electorate. It is perhaps the most restricted electorate in the country. Alabama does not confer manhood suffrage. A man must measure up to certain qualifications and the chief qualification is the payment of his poll tax.

To cap the climax of what the Constitution had done in restricting the privilege of voting, the tendency of the Legislature is to make voting more difficult. For instance, our registration laws were so changed by the Legislature at its last session that

young man now has very limited opportunities for having his name put upon the list of registered voters. Moreover, the Legislature has done as much as it could to make elections infrequent and far apart. It has also gone in the business of electing by its own members officials for the conduct of the business of towns or cities or it has given the Governor the power to appoint such officials.

Now, the young man who fails to pay his poll tax is doing exactly what the politicians behind such legislation wanted done—falling into their plan of restricting the electorate and of making voting unpopular. All this, in our opinion, forms a good and valid reason for the young man to disappoint such politicians by qualifying himself to vote whenever the opportunity presents itself. To fail to pay his tax in an "off year" leaves a flaw in his record, and it may operate to prevent his voting in an important election.

The poll tax should by all means be paid and be paid now.

JOURNAL

Wilmington, Del.

THE VOTE OF THE SOUTH.

THE chairman of the Democratic State Committee in Louisiana has made some public statements favoring the direct popular election of the President. The New Orleans Times-Picayune is trying to shoo him away from the subject on the ground that the plan "would be injurious to the South, would not only lessen its influence, but would force to the front some very difficult and unpleasant issues."

In plainer language the Times-Picayune advises its party chairman that if popular election of the President is to prevail "every Southern State would have to vote all its women and all its Negroes, both men and women." It is thankful that the South now has sufficient power in Congress to defeat any such plan and it is of the opinion that there will be no "Democratic or Southern support" for the proposed change.

This indicates that whatever division may occur in congress over the plan will be along partisan and sectional lines. This would be a great pity—for no change in the nation's organic law, especially a change so vitally affecting the chief of state, should be discussed or adopted under such conditions.

The proposal was first brought forward by a Democratic Senator—Chamberlain, of Oregon—who was born in Mississippi. That he made it in good faith no one can doubt. That the opposition of his Southern brethren will surprise him is equally true. But there is the fact. The South now enjoys tremendous political and legislative power through the failure to apply the terms of the Constitution to the electoral system as it now exists; and the South is determined not to give up this advantage willingly.

Yet the vote of the South—as cast, manipulated and counted—is a constant menace to the perpetuity of

our institutions. It marks with injustice, and with dubiety every election and every act of Congress where Southern votes are a determining factor in the result. There should be reformation; and there will be. Senator Chamberlain has indicated one way to secure reform. Senator Penrose has presented another. It would be a pleasing sight to see these two Senators agreeing upon some plan to secure what they both desire, a free choice of a President in a fair vote, and we hope they will get together and nullify the predictions of the New Orleans Times-Picayune.

PIONEER PRESS

St. Paul, Minn.

HITS BRASS TACKS: Mr. Munger Says Its His Laits vote at election?
Word With Mr. Barnes as to Southern Vote.

To the Editor of the Pioneer Press:

Let's get down to brass tacks, Mr. Barnes, in our argument. (1) The principal point raised in our dispute, the illegal disfranchisement of the uneducated native black and whites in the South, in defiance of their constitutional rights, you have conceded, therefore, this can be stricken from the record. (2) You claim the uneducated are deprived of the ballot in some other states, namely: Ohio, Kansas, West Virginia, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. This we most positively deny, and give as our authority the year book and almanac published by the Pioneer Press, dated 1916. According to information gleaned from that, no educational test is required in any of these states. (3) We assert that if the electoral vote of the South was based on the actual vote cast it would be reduced more than half. Also, that one vote in the South carries as much power as three cast in the North, which we have proved in previous letters. (4) You assert that the Chinese are deprived of the ballot in California, etc., which is true, but this does not apply to native-born citizens like it does in the South. (5) You say Missouri has lately deprived 40,000 of her citizens of the ballot. This state is principally inhabited by people from the South. (6) We go further, and positively assert that freedom of speech is curtailed in the South, and offer as proof our dispute in the daily papers of St. Paul, which would not be tolerated in the South with safety to one of the disputants. Also trial by jury is abridged, pointing as proof the many lynchings in the South. (7) Because of your many wild and unsupported statements and your utter disregard for facts, it would seem useless further to continue this dispute.

FRANK MUNGER.

TRIBUNE

Chicago, Ill.

Editorial of the Day

SOUTHERN VOTES AND SOUTHERN REPRESENTATION.

[From the Daily Mining Gazette.]

It remained for a newspaper to start action in congress to do away with the unequal electoral influence of the south. And that newspaper is THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. When THE TRIBUNE starts anything it usually goes. Over 1,000,000 citizens today are disfranchised in the south. Most of them are Negroes, but a considerable number white, Republican white voters. This is not the time nor the occasion to argue about the Negro

vote.

But the point is different. The southern states have representation in congress and in the electoral college, based upon the population. The bulk of the population in many southern districts is black. Yet these blacks, while they are counted in making up congressional districts, are not permitted to vote. Here in our own congressional district, for instance, we have, say, a population of 135,000 people. And we have a vote of 40,000 cast for congressman. In the average southern congressional district with the same population as ours the total vote cast for a congressman usually is under 10,000, not infrequently as low as 7,000. None but the selected few vote.

Why should not the south's representation in congress be cut down to a decent approximation of its vote at election?

TRIBUNE

Chicago, Ill.

ASKS DIXIE MEN TO REFORM VOTE AT HOME FIRST

Indianan Breaks Up Convention
to Consider Corrupt Practices in North.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Clifford S. Lee of Indianapolis dropped a verbal bombshell into the meeting of the National Popular Government league today and when last observed the distinguished southern Democrats who dominate the organization were running for cover.

Under the guidance of Senator Owen of Oklahoma, Democrat, the league, which professes nonpartisanship, had been discussing the necessity of stringent corrupt practice legislation to eradicate the deplorable corruption alleged to inhere in elections in Indiana, Illinois, and other northern states.

In the midst of the southern lamentation over conditions in the northern states Mr. Lee obtained recognition and presented a resolution condemning the disfranchisement of Negroes and even of some whites in the southern states.

Calls Southern Elections Farce.

"The National Popular Government league, organized to promote extension of popular government in these United States," the preamble read "has em-

braced as its cardinal principle equal rights for all citizens, and has stood from its beginning unalterably opposed to any practice that deprives the citizen of a full opportunity for a free expression of his sovereign will.

"It is a well known and notorious fact that in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and other states popular elections are a farce and thousands of citizens, both white and black, by force, fraud, or legal trickery, without right and in violation of the constitution of these United States, are deprived of their right of suffrage.

"Those citizens are, for the most part, citizens of the republic by right of birth.

Vote Fraction of Population.

"Those thus deprived of their rights are in many instances to this extent falsely represented in the congress of the United States, the number of votes permitted to be cast for president in some cases at the last election falling as low as one in every twenty-five, or 4 per cent of the total population.

"The legally constituted voters thus disfranchised are, in many instances to that extent falsely represented in the electoral college."

The resolution concluded:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the National Popular Government league in convention assembled, that the said practices in the states mentioned afore said be and hereby are condemned as unlawful and corrupt; and be it further:

"Resolved, That this organization exert itself to the utmost in pledging candidates for election to congress throughout the country to the end that conditions in the states aforesaid, and in any other state of the union where such practices may prevail, shall be remedied, and that elections therein shall be made to express the free and untrammelled will of a genuine majority."

This move wrought consternation in the nonpartisan organization. Senator Owen, president of the league, sought to shut off Lee by referring the resolution to the committee on resolutions, but the Indiana man came back with the revelation that no such committee had been provided.

Then Mr. Lee, who is the associate editor of the National Republican, proceeded to address a few pointed remarks to the southern Democrats. He said that the corrupt conditions in Indiana were the result of domination by a corrupt Democratic machine, and then added:

"If it is dishonest to expend large sums of money in elections even for legitimate purposes, it is doubly dishonest and worthy of reprobation to use the machinery of the government to convert majorities into minorities.

"There are states in this union where peonage pure and simple is practiced; where citizens by birth right are deprived of their right of suffrage.

Cites Vote for President.

"The returns of the recent election have called attention to the fact that in the state of Illinois, with twenty-nine electoral votes, there were more ballots

cast for president than in the twelve states of the solid south, with 132 electoral votes. In Illinois over 2,000,000 persons voted for president and in the solid south only a little over 1,000,000.

"It is notorious that terrorism maintains supremacy for those in power in this section, and not only are Negroes barred from the polls in practically every section there by unconstitutional laws and open violence, but in many localities large numbers of white men are not allowed to vote. In some localities, as in Texas, it is the open boast, of those in power that Negroes are permitted to vote but their ballots are not counted.

Urge an Impartial Attitude.

"In all the southern states Negroes, totaling more than a million and a half, are not permitted to vote at all, yet the whites count them eagerly enough in figuring the population on which the representation in the electoral college is based.

"I believe that any organization with a purpose such as this one has, in championing a campaign to end corrupt practices in elections should embrace in its efforts corrupt practices in the south, as well as in the north. I have, therefore, reduced my idea along this line to written form, which I offer as a resolution and move its adoption."

The southerners were flabbergasted, but one of them had sufficient presence of mind to move an adjournment and the motion was carried. It was stated tonight that Mr. Lee's resolution had been effectually chloroformed.

COLORED VOTERS

ORGANIZE. ELECT

TRENTON N. J. TIMES

NOVEMBER 16, 1917

A political meeting was held at 3 Barnes Street Tuesday evening, at which time the Colored Independent Political Association was organized.

The officers chosen were: W. J. Swanson, president; W. F. Green, vice president; Joseph Thomas, secretary; Robert Royster, corresponding secretary; A. Y. Allen, treasurer; J. D. Savnoir, sergeant-at-arms.

The executive committee is made up of Norwood Cale, chairman; Samuel Henson, Andrew Hurley, Fred Brown, Harry Miller, Robert J. Kenney and Charles Staples.

Another meeting of the organization will be held in Eureka Hall, Friday evening of next week.

Members enrolled include: W. J. Swanson, Dr. Paul Collins, the Rev. Joseph Crooms, Pascal Lee, Harry Miller, Aaron Swan, Harry Saunders, Windom Green, Samuel Henson, Andrew Hurley, Major Lillery, Norwood Cale, Clarence Dingman, Robert J. Kenney, William Johnson, Joseph Thomas, George Eaton, James H. Miller, A. Y. Allen, Fred Brown, Robert Royster, Charles Staples, J. D. Savnoir and James A. Latte.

New York City

NOVEL CASES IN THE COURTS

An unusual application of the workmen's compensation law is made by the Supreme Court of New Jersey in *Foley against Home Rubber Company*, (99 Atl. 624,) in which the Court holds that damages are recoverable from the employer of a traveling salesman who sailed on the *Lusitania* on his employer's business and was lost when the ship was sunk by a submarine. In a suit brought by the wife of the victim the Court took the view that the death was due to an accident occurring in the course of the salesman's employment, irrespective of the lawfulness or unlawfulness of the submarine attack, the master being chargeable with knowledge that England and Germany were at war, and that any ships of either nation were liable to be captured and destroyed by those of the other. The Court said:

In the present case, if the *Lusitania* had struck a mine instead of being torpedoed resulting in *Foley's* death, could it be reasonably contended that his death was not due to an accident arising out of his employment? We think not. It may be well said that those whose employments require them to travel by land or sea are known by their employers to be subject to the common perils that such traveling incurs. The risk is inherent in the employment itself. The manner in which the accident is brought about is not at all of the essence of the matter, the vital question always being: Was the accident connected with the employment? If it was, then it arose out of the employment, provided it occurred in the course of the employment.

The present case is clearly distinguishable from the cases referred to in which compensation was denied in that it cannot be properly said here that there was any malicious design on the part of the German naval forces against *Foley* or any other passenger, and it may be safely assumed that the prime object of the German naval forces was to destroy the enemy's ship, and not the lives of its passengers.

It is said that the attack made on the *Lusitania*, from a humane and civilized standpoint, was barbarous and cruel and in violation of the law of nations, and that, therefore, the act of torpedoing the steamer was not within the contemplation of the employer when the risk of going by such steamer was undertaken by its agent, *Foley*. We do not think that the lawfulness or unlawfulness of the conduct of the German naval officers affects the matter at all. If the *Lusitania* had been attacked by a German cruiser and, instead of surrendering, offered resistance or attempted to run away, and thereupon the German cruiser by a well directed shot struck the steamer in a vital part, causing her to sink, and *Foley* to lose his life, it would hardly have been contended by respondent that the death of *Foley* was not due to an accident arising out of his employment. *Foley's* employer knew that the former had taken passage on a British ship and that such ship was subject to the risk of capture by the German naval forces; in what manner that might be accomplished was unimportant so long as the employer was aware of the risk. Whether the ship was destroyed by lawful or unlawful means is immaterial.

In *Kretzer Realty Company against Thomas Cusack Company*, in the Louisiana Court of Appeals, Missouri, (190 vehicles exempt from process. The *pe. S. W.*, 1011,) it was laid down that although a tenant in possession of a building may be entitled within limits to use of the outside walls for advertising purposes, and may delegate such use to third persons, he is not authorized so to use the outer walls as to

injure the freehold, or for purposes inconsistent with the lawful and reasonable enjoyment of the property. It appeared that a tenant in possession had authorized a third party to cover an entire outside wall of a building with a chewing gum sign. It is held that the tenant's unauthorized assumption of authority to grant the license was no defense in an action against the third party for damages, and a judgment rendered by the owner against the third party is affirmed.

In *Newark Hair and By-products Company against Feldman*, in the Supreme Court of New Jersey, (December, 1916, 99 Atl., 602,) it was held that a stenographer in the employ of a corporation occupying the fourth floor of a building and having no control over the lower floors, who, when a fire originated in one of the lower floors and shut off any escape, was so burned as to cause death, came to her death as the result of an accident arising out of and in the course of employment.

"If the Chief Justice labors under the impression that this decision will be followed by any number of people, however small, as a moral guide, he had better be undeceived. In view of the great length of our opinions in this case, but few, not excluding lawyers, will ever read them, and, if we shall keep on adding installments, none will ever have time to do so. The only real effect of this decision will be upon the appellants and the Harrisons, and they won't care to read it."—*Per Frick, J.*, in *Harrison against Harker*, 44 Utah 632, a case using up 110 pages.

The Sheriff of Anderson County, Kentucky, in the course of the trial of one Joe Chilton for murder, gave the jurors the privilege of attending a revival meeting in the course of which the jurors, seated directly in front of the preacher, heard a sermon on "Sin and its Punishment." After Chilton's conviction he appealed on the ground that the attendance of the jurors at the revival meeting had prejudiced him. The Court of Appeals of Kentucky, in an opinion delivered by Commissioner Clay Chilton against Commonwealth, 186 Southwestern Reporter, 191,) holds that the sermon in question, if affecting the prisoner's interest, was rather favorable to him than otherwise. An interesting point raised by defendant is discussed in the following excerpt from the opinion:

It is suggested, however, that the very subject of the sermon, that of sin and its punishment, was prejudicial, because it showed that even God Himself approved of punishment, and thus fortified and prepared the minds of the jurors to follow the divine example. This contention, however, does not go beyond the mere suggestion. It is not based on any facts which actually occurred. It is not shown that the jurors were exhorted to do their duty because God did His. In the absence of facts tending to show the contrary, we are unable to perceive how a mere theoretical discussion of sin and its punishment, considered solely from the angle of divine government, can be regarded as prejudicial to the substantial rights of the appellant.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee in *Prater against Reichman* refuses to hold automobiles exempt from execution under a St. Louis act which relieves certain other vehicles exempt from process. The *pe. S. W.*, 1011,) it was laid down that although a tenant in possession of a building may be entitled within limits to use of the outside walls for advertising purposes, and may delegate such use to third persons, he is not authorized so to use the outer walls as to

ful in taking home the groceries. The court said:

The automobile is the product of a civilization advanced much beyond the date of our exemption legislation; and it is, as a means of transportation, a different class of vehicle altogether from those named in the statute. It was invented to meet the needs of a different class of citizenship from that intended to be protected by the exemption statutes. It is a vehicle whose owner is usually well able to pay his debts, and, whether willing or not to do so, should be thereto compelled.

The Kentucky Court of Appeals in *Burns against Lackey* has set aside a city election in Paducah because of the practices of a negro political leader styling himself "The King of the Negroes of Paducah!" In its comments on the man and his organization the court said:

Summarizing, we have a secret political organization of 1,400 negroes, many of whom are ignorant and superstitious. We have each of them subscribing to an oath in blood that he will obey the orders of the chief counselor and adviser, and carry out, both politically and otherwise, the directions of such official. We have meetings held by this organization shortly before the election, wherein the chief counselor and adviser reminds the members of their oath, and tells them to vote for certain candidates at the approaching election, and drills them so as they may carry out his orders effectually. We have the great mass of these members fully imbued with the idea that they are bound by and must follow this oath. We have unmistakable evidence that at the election the great mass of them did vote for the men the chief counselor and adviser directed them to vote for. We have threats made, not only by the chief counselor and adviser, but by other officers and members of the organization, intended to intimidate any member of it who divulged its secrets, or who did not comply with its oath. In short, it is sufficient to say that no conscientious man, earnestly seeking the truth, can read this record without being convinced that Hazelip absolutely dominated this organization and the great mass of its ignorant and superstitious membership, and through the machinery of this club and the oath which its members had taken controlled their suffrage, and had them vote as he desired, and not in the exercise of their own free and untrammelled suffrage.

Case and Comment says that when Major B. R. Dysart, Nestor of the Missouri bar was presenting a motion for a new trial before a special Judge at Macon, he was severe in his criticism of the rulings during the trial proper, and he insisted so vehemently that the trial had been unfair that the Judge became irritated, and exclaimed:

"For goodness sake, Major, please give the court credit for having a little sense!"

Major Dysart's gray eyes twinkled as he retorted:

"But your Honor, the rule is in presenting a motion for a new trial that we cannot take into consideration anything which was not shown in the trial on the merits!"

Where engineer of a fast train saw children running off from the track, he had a right to suppose they would get out of the way, and the railroad company was not liable because one of them, catching her foot on a switch rod, was killed by the train.—*Wyrick against Southern Ry Co.*, 90 S. E. 563.

The degree of care necessary to be exercised over children in the temporary control of persons providing means of amusement or recreation for hire is interestingly explained in *Henroid against Gregson* Hot Springs County, 158 Pacific Reporter, 824. Defendant maintained in its establishment a plunge, water in which, at the time of the death of plaintiff's intestate, varied in depth from 4 feet 2 inches to 5 feet 10 inches. Deceased, a lad of 13½ years, and about 4 feet 8 inches in height, was allowed to go in as a bather, and his body was discovered several hours after he had entered the water.

The question was not raised that ordinary care required the defendant to maintain a guard, irrespective of the boy's ability to swim. The action proceeded on the theory that the boy could not swim, and therefore could not care

for himself in water more than three feet deep. It was shown that in conformity with the rules of the natorium the boy had been asked if he could swim, and that he had replied in the affirmative. The Supreme Court of Montana, in an opinion delivered by Justice Holloway, upheld judgment of nonsuit of the lower court on the ground that, if the boy could not swim, his contrary statement on entering constituted him a trespasser ab initio, and defendant was under no duty except to refrain from willfully injuring him.

SOUTH IS ATTACKED BECAUSE OF NEGRO Constitution

Republicans Want Election Laws Investigated— Martine Strikes at Georgia and Is Answered by Hardwick.

By John Corrigan, Jr.

Washington, January 13.—(Special.) Taking their cue from the campaign speeches of the late lamented republican candidate for president, who raised the sectional issue, republican senators are pressing for an investigation of negro disfranchisement in the south.

Senator Sherman, of Illinois, opened up the flood gates on yesterday and Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, the republican leader, followed today with a resolution demanding an inquiry to learn "whether in any state the rights of citizens of the United States to vote is denied or abridged in violation of the terms of the fourteenth amendment of the constitution."

Charges of Republicans.

The present basis of representation in the lower house of congress, whereby the number of members is limited to 435, provides for one representative to each 211,877. It is charged that from three to six times as many persons vote in some congressional districts as in others. California, for instance, with eleven representatives in the house and thirteen votes in the electoral college, cast in the last election nearly four times as many votes as Georgia, which has twelve representatives and fourteen electoral votes.

Senator Sherman declared that the so-called "grandfather amendments" and "literacy tests" in southern state election laws exempt certain citizens and disfranchise others of the voting population. He demanded an investigation by the senate committee on privileges and elections with the view to reducing the representation of such states. There are only two southerners on this committee, Lea of Tennessee, and Vardaman of Mississippi. The other thirteen members are from the north.

Senator Hardwick, in championing southern disfranchisement laws, said "Representation in congress is, under

the constitution, based on population, and not on voting strength."

Martine Attacks Southern Laws.

Senator Martine, democrat, of New Jersey, joined in the attack on southern election laws.

"A voter in Georgia has the voice in government of four voters in New Jersey," he complained. "It may be he is four times as valuable, but my people will not believe it. New Jersey cast 580,000 votes in the recent election, and Georgia cast 137,056, yet each state has the same number of congressmen and the same vote in the electoral college."

"Under the present administration, New Jersey has contributed \$47,853,559 in internal revenue to the support of the government and has received \$2,011,424 in federal appropriations. Georgia paid \$3,163,402 in internal revenue and received \$1,874,579 in government appropriations. With less than one-fourth in votes, but the same representation, Georgia has obtained nearly as much in government expenditures, while paying approximately one-twelfth as much taxes."

"It does seem to me utterly inequitable and unfair, but possibly it may be attributable to the greater industry and activity of the statesmen from Georgia. I do not know, but I join with the senator from Michigan in asking a little more equitable distribution in these affairs."

Hardwick Defends Georgia.

Senator Hardwick said he could not consent to having Georgia placed on trial in the senate in any such manner. He was not disposed, he said, to take the complaints of either of the senators seriously. The senator from Michigan (Mr. Smith) was excusable in kicking a little.

"After every election we allow certain latitude to disappointed people," explained Senator Hardwick. "It used to be the custom in old England to allow sailors who were being flogged to say pretty much what they pleased about the king and the government. I do not think we should take too seriously the sectional and quasi sectional arguments. I am always sorry when a senator on either side uses his great position to create sectional rivalries and jealousies."

"I am very sorry always when any senator on either side of this chamber uses his great position to create or tend to create in any way sectional rivalries or jealousies or enmities among the people of this country. I thought that in this body, at least, the day was past when statesmen of broad mind and broad view could regard that as a fitting position for them to occupy."

"Unfortunately there have been periods in the history of this country when that sort of thing was all too common; but what we sow, we reap. We sowed hatred on the floors of both of these chambers of congress, and we reaped a whirlwind before we finished. Surely the time has come when the good people throughout this country are sick and tired unto death of all this talk about the north and the south and the east and the west; and surely the day has come when in the senate of the United States, at least, and in the congress of our common country, sentiments of that sort are no longer popular, are no longer right, and ought not to be and will not be tolerated."

Styler "Utterly Unfair."

"If the senator from New Jersey or the senator from Michigan can assail the justice of any appropriation, they will find many senators on both sides of this chamber who will join them. It is utterly unfair, it is utterly ungenerous, it is utterly unstatesmanlike for senators to undertake to segregate appropriations by states and to undertake to create feeling between states, as well as between sections, on account of the relative size of appropriations."

"If any appropriation that has been made for Georgia is wrong, fight it on its merits and you will not find me defending it, if I think you are right. But this proposition—narrow, infinitesimally small, utterly little—of taking any state in this union and saying 'Oh, this state got so much money and paid so much taxes' is one that will not appeal to the good sense of the American people, and will not appeal to the patriotism of the country. We whipped that sort of thing in this presidential campaign."

"To my great regret, almost to my shame as an American citizen, in this campaign I have seen such sectional arguments made about appropriation and tax burdens and this is the first campaign in many years in which have seen a presidential candidate from his high place made such arguments in order to revive, or attempt to revive, sectional feeling. The result was not gratifying to you on the republican side. It was not pleasant to us. It seems to me that the sooner we get away from that sort of thing, and the longer we keep away from it, and the farther we keep away from it, the better off we will be in all parts of this country, north, east, south and west."

EVENING WORLD

ess: New York

JEWETT ON NEGRO WOMEN VOTES

Resents Insult to Our Women
Stands Pat on the Question

of Fair Deal to All.
The Indianapolis Ledger
2-17-17
The Woman's Suffrage bill which was up for discussion before the Indiana state senate one day last week

gave all the friends and enemies of granting the suffrage to woman an opportunity to give full expression to their views. Some took advantage of it to laud womanhood to the skies. Others were not so complimentary in their attitude toward giving woman the ballot. It soon developed that the colored woman was the bone of contention. If suffrage could have been granted to the women of Indiana and the colored woman entirely eliminated this would have been acceptable to many of the opponents of Woman's Suffrage. Many of the Democratic members of the senate saw their chances to elect Democratic mayors

in many Indiana cities somewhat less-ened with the colored woman a factor. It was because of this fact that a Democratic senator from southern Indiana, openly declared his opposition to granting the suffrage to woman because it would permit fifteen hundred "Nigger wenches" to vote for a Republican candidate for mayor in his home town. This remark brought forth manifestations of applause on the Democratic side of the senate chamber. After the senate adjourned the scene was transferred to the corridors. Men were standing in groups discussing Woman's Suffrage and particularly the Colored woman as a voter. One group of senators attracted considerable attention because it appeared that they wanted to be heard all over the state house. They were noisy in their expressions and vigorous in gestulations. They were pronounced in their opposition to granting suffrage to women which included the colored women. While this heated argument was in progress—Charley Jewett passed and was hailed by one of the members.

"Say, Charley, how do you stand on Woman's Suffrage that includes the Colored woman," he was asked. "If suffrage is granted to woman I am sure that the colored woman ought to be included," was Mr. Jewett's reply. "Oh, I can understand why you are for it, you are a candidate for mayor, and you want the votes of the nigger women," was the quick retort. By this time Mr. Jewett's eyes were burning with indignation, but he took time to say to them, "Yes, I am a candidate for the Republican nomination for mayor, but I am opposed to the granting of suffrage to women which does not include the Colored woman. I know something of the good work the Colored women are doing in Indianapolis along the line of social service and settlement work. They are for good citizenship and that is what we all want. A suffrage for women that does not include colored women to my mind is no suffrage at all."

With this remark Mr. Jewett left the crowd looking like a lot of senatorial misfits.

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BOMB SET OFF IN RACE WAR

Explosion Is Climax to Opposition to Negroes in Hyde Park

Anartments.
CHICAGO ILL. EXPRESS
JULY 2, 1917
As the climax to a race feud in Hyde Park, originating in resentment of the white residents against en-

roachments by negroes, a bomb was exploded last night in the vestibule of an apartment building occupied by negroes at 5300 Maryland avenue. The interior of the structure was wrecked and the occupants were hurled from their beds. Windows within a radius of a block were shattered by the force of the explosion.

motor car drove up to the apartment building at 11:15 o'clock. Three white men darted from the automobile, entered the vestibule, and in a second hurried back to the car and sped away. The bomb exploded a minute later.

Several incendiary fires have originated in the apartment building during the last year. A number of minor race fights have occurred in the neighborhood, the Hyde Park police declare.

The apartment building is owned by S. P. Motley, who rents only to negroes.

BAPTIST MINISTER IS VICTIM.

A first floor apartment, occupied by a negro minister, Robertson by name, pastor of a Baptist Church at 5323 South State street, received the full force of the explosion.

The interior and furnishings of this flat were reduced to kindling. The man and his family dug themselves from the debris and rushed into the street, bruised and scratched, but otherwise uninjured.

Battalion Fire Chief John Smith, who directed extinguishing of the small blaze which followed the explosion, recalled fighting an incendiary fire in the same apartment building not more than a month ago. The fire was discovered in the basement and put out before it had gained headway.

AMERICAN FORUM WINS NEW CITIZENS IN NEGRO ALIENS

Evening World's Movement Invades Enthusiastic Harlem.

The Evening World's Americanization Forum made a peaceful invasion of Harlem last night and brought the message of citizenship to several hundred colored men and women gathered in Public School No. 89, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue. There are close to 12,000 colored men in Manhattan Borough who are not citizens. Of this number about 4,000 live in Harlem. Some don't know why they have not

taken out citizenship papers; others have special grievances, and still another class retain, according to the colored leaders, loyalty to foreign flags.

The crowd gathered in P. S. 89 last night was enthusiastic for the movement and pledged itself to work collectively and individually for the Forum. A brass band was on hand, Evening World American flags were distributed, and several good speeches made. Borough President Marks was the chief speaker and he maintained his record for promptness. He was at the school ten minutes before the meeting opened.

"I think this work is so important," he said in his speech, "that I came here a little ahead of time in order not to miss any feature. The success of the Evening World has had on the lower east side justifies it in spreading out and carrying the message of citizenship to every part of the city. It has my hearty approval and I am always at the service of this newspaper in this work."

"Now, my friends, you don't need anybody to tell you what it means to be citizens. Your race has been well represented in the past in every effort to keep Old Glory flying. You are just as good citizens as any other class in the community. But if there are some among you who have been somewhat lax in declaring themselves—why now is the time to come to the front and let us know just where they stand. This Government of ours doesn't want to force anybody to become citizens. That is an act that must always be spontaneous, and from the heart. It must come freely of your own accord. Nobody wants to force anybody to become a citizen of this country. The object of these meetings is to remind alien: that they have a duty to perform which they may have overlooked."

"Tell your friends who are not citizens to think this over. This country offers free education. It has free institutions which black and white enjoy. It is a place where every man may aspire to the best that is in him, but in aspiring to this every man ought also to have the intention of dedicating a very large part of this best that is in him to his country."

Former Collector of Internal Revenue Charles W. Anderson was the next speaker. "Charlie," as he is affectionately known among his people, made an old-fashioned American speech that worked the audience up to a high pitch of enthusiasm.

"This is the time," he said, "for the backward brethren to come to the front. Let bygones be bygones. Colored men in this country—all colored men—should owe allegiance to no flag but the Stars and Stripes. I am with The Evening World in the movement to Americanize any colored man who can be brought to that stage by educational meetings such as these. I am glad to say too that my race in this country has always been loyal to the flag. No colored man was ever found in the ranks of men who stab Presidents or cut down Governors of sovereign States."

Julius Watson, leader of the district, made a short, practical speech. He said he knew a lot of colored men were not citizens, because in some

very thickly populated districts hardly 200 voted.

"Maybe I'm a little severe," he said, "but I don't believe any man of any race should enjoy the benefits of our free institutions unless he is a citizen. Let these backward colored folks come out now and show us where they stand."

LEAGUE TO HELP COLORED VOTERS

Welfare Organization to Extend County Activities.

ELIZABETH N. J. JOURNAL
SEPTEMBER 24, 1917

Colored voters are urged to attend a meeting of the Colored Welfare League, which is to be held this evening at 64 Broad street, at 8 o'clock. The purpose of the meeting is to "line up for the primaries September 25." The league now has fifty members in Union county, and it is the intention, according to the president, Dr. L. Greeley Brown, to increase that membership with the addition of reputable colored citizens.

It is the idea of the league to teach the colored voters "to utilize their franchise to the best advantage when the time comes," said Dr. Brown, this morning. The organization is non-partisan in every respect and is designed merely to remove corruptness from the voting ranks of the colored citizens and to make them stand for some principle in their voting.

In a statement issued this morning to the members of the league and others interested, President Brown said: "Let us remind you that the government we vote for this year, governs thousands of negroes in this State alone, who are recent arrivals. Let us also remind you that when these new arrivals become eligible to franchise in the State they will pursue the paths already mapped out by us."

"Let us further remind you that good government comes through good, intelligent voting. Let us then line ourselves up now that we may intelligently vote our wishes September 25."

It was pointed out by Dr. Brown that the hundreds of negroes who have arrived from the South include many on whom no confidence can be placed; who were irresponsible when in the South and will not change their methods here, but also there is a class who are respectable citizens and who will take an active and intelligent part in politics. It is the intention of the league to select the best material from this new colored element from the South and endeavor to better political conditions affecting the race generally, by creating an intelligent welfare league that will eventually be a probable influence to the more irresponsible colored voter.

The Colored Welfare League decided to raise a hospital fund of \$1,000 some time ago and at a meeting last night it was reported that \$500 of this amount had already been paid in, while more money is subscribed. The purpose of the fund is to pay hospital fees of colored indigents in Elizabeth, thus relieving the county of the expense.

Suffrage

BIRMINGHAM ALA AGE HERALD
OCTOBER 7, 1917

Negro Voters to Meet

Colored voters have been called to meet this afternoon as follows: "All qualified colored voters of Greater Birmingham are respectfully requested to meet in the Pythian Temple building, 310 North Eighteenth street (Penny bank), at 4 o'clock today, for the purpose of entering upon a discussion as to how the negro should vote in the election tomorrow. It is important that all who can vote be present. U. G. Mason, G. A. Brown, Oscar W. Adams."

NEW YORK JOURNAL
OCTOBER 21, 1917

Riegelman Speaks to Colored Voters

The Colored Citizen's Hylan's Campaign Committee of Greater New York held a meeting at its new permanent headquarters, No. 704 Fulton street, last evening.

Sheriff Edward Riegelmann, candidate for President of the Borough of Brooklyn, made a rousing speech.

REPUBLIC

St. Louis, Mo.

DISMISS NEGRO'S ELECTION SUIT.

The suit for \$11,000 damages against Breckinridge Long, former president of the Wilson Club, and others, brought by John L. Sullivan, 2301 Walnut street, a negro, because of his arrest last election day, was dismissed in the Circuit Court yesterday for failure to secure the costs. Judge J. Hugo Grimm made an order January 5 that the costs be secured, but it was not complied with. Sullivan was arrested when he attempted to vote.

NEW JERSEY CITY N J JOURNAL
SEPTEMBER 21, 1917

COLORED DEMOCRATS FOR HAGUE TICKET

The Jersey City Democratic Colored Voters' Club last night pledged support to the Hague ticket this fall both at the primaries and on election day. Rev. A. P. Miller, hallman in the City Hall is one of the leading members.

NEW YORK JOURNAL
AUGUST 9, 1917

Negroes to Organize New Political Party

Atlantic City, Aug. 9.—More than a thousand negro leaders will meet here August 29 and 30 to organize a new national political party.

The nucleus of the new party is the National Independent Political League, which has been in existence seven years and has 300,000 members.

Bridgeport, Conn

FEB 23 1917

Committees on Suffrage in the Delaware Legislature have reported favorably on a bill to give votes to women by constitutional enactment. The Democrats are opposed to it because colored women can vote under it.

GLOBE DEMOCRAT

St. Louis, Mo.

NEW YORK JOURNAL
MAY 27 1917

Negro Republicans to Meet.

A mass meeting of the negro Republican voters of this city will be held at Douglass Hall, 2645 Lawton avenue, Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. The principal speakers will be: Henry W. Kiel, L. C. Dyer, Rev. B. G. Shaw, Rev. P. W. Dunavant, Louis Nolte, Charles H. Daues and others.

NEGRO VOTERS TO MEET TRENTON N J TIMES

SEPTEMBER 22, 1917

A political mass meeting for negro voters of the Thirteenth Ward will be held Monday evening at 8 o'clock at Boy Scouts' Hall on Belvidere Street. The speakers will be John E. Gill, Barton T. Fell and Walter Firth, Jr.

SUPPORTING BOUNDS
BROOKLYN N Y STANDARD UNION
OCTOBER 15, 1917

Borough President Pounds today gave out a letter that he received from the Kings County Colored Republican Committee endorsing him for re-election in the present campaign. It was signed by the chairman, W. H. McFarland.

BROOKLYN N Y TIMES
OCTOBER 16, 1917

LEAGUE ORGANIZES.

The Colored Men's Mutual Fusion League is organized today at 362 Bridge street, with branches in the various Assembly districts. Charles H. Notis is chairman, Bishop William L. Lee is vice chairman, James G. Franklin is secretary, and F. B. La Mott is treasurer.

BROOKLYN N Y STANDARD UNION
SEPTEMBER 19, 1917

Colored Men Endorse Eaton.

William Eaton, Democratic nominee for Assemblyman in the Fifth District, was endorsed last night at a meeting of colored Democratic voters in Atlantic avenue, near Utica avenue. The speakers included Nick Carter, F. A. Perry and W. A. Anderson.

Political - 1917

Suffrage

YOU ARE NO MAN!!

If you don't pay your Poll Tax before

Houston observer 11/3/17
February 1st, 1917

You cannot vote on any question confronting the electorate, unless you pay your Poll Tax. Be not less than a man and therefore go to the Court House and pay your \$1.50 or secure exemption papers.



MRS. ANNA K. LEWIS
COLORED CITIZENS ORGANIZE
COLORED CITIZENS ORGANIZE
OCTOBER 17, 1917
Republicans Form Afro-American Club—Plan Other Meeting.

A large number of colored citizens of the city met at Flower City Hall last night. The meeting was called to order by J. W. Thompson. A. S. Jameson was elected temporary chairman, and James B. Chapman temporary secretary. Later a permanent organization was effected, and the following officers elect-

ed: Charles Majett, president; A. S. Jameson, vice-president; James B. Chapman, secretary; Louis Alston, treasurer; J. W. Thompson, chairman of the Executive Committee. All the newly elected officers made addresses, expressing themselves as strong supporters of the Republican ticket. Theopholis Dyer and J. Frank Marshall also spoke.

The name of the organization was fixed as being the Afro-American Republican Club of Rochester. The next meeting will be held on Tuesday night, October 23d, at which time several candidates on the Republican ticket will speak.

NEGROES START CAMPAIGN FOR SEATS IN CONGRESS

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Saturday.—The Negro National Educational Congress to-day began a campaign to obtain the election of negro Representatives from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Chicago, according to a statement given out by J. Silas Harris, the organization's president.

"It is the contention of the congress that twelve million American citizens are without representation in the legislative department of the government," the statement sets forth, "and that in each of these cities negroes are in a position to force the nomination of a member of their own race."

Since the close of the Fifty-eighth Congress no negro has had a seat in the National House of Representatives, George White, of North Carolina, being the last

PLAIN DEALER

Cleveland, Ohio.

JAN 28 1917
Ohio and Oregon.

How many state constitutions still retain provision in terms barring negroes from voting?

One of the proposed constitutional amendments submitted to the electors of Oregon at last fall's election was one to take from the state's organic law this provision denying to negroes the right to vote. By a majority of 714 the intelligent, forward-looking voters of Oregon rejected the amendment! According to the terms of the constitution, therefore, only white citizens are permitted a voice in government.

Blindly reactionary, one would describe such a sentiment as this. But Ohio has little to say. From our own glass house we may merely wonder.

For negroes are, by the terms of the Ohio constitution similarly denied the suffrage. And when an amendment was submitted in 1912 to repeal the provision, it was rejected by a majority of nearly 23,000. Oregon's record in this respect is altogether more creditable than Ohio's.

Of course, the provision in Ohio, as in Oregon and in any other states where it may exist, is of no effect. It was abrogated by the fifteenth amendment to the federal constitution. It merely remains an anachronism and an affront to many thousands of good citizens, and should be repealed.

NOTES ON RACE PROGRESS

Christian Recorder

The Oklahoma Senate shortly before the final adjournment concurred in House amendments to the resolution eliminating the "grandfather" and literacy test clause.

3-22-17

COLORED WOMAN FLAYS MAUDE MURRAY MILLER

Republicans, organized to bring out a heavy registration of men and women voters Friday and Saturday, sent their candidates to speak before 200 colored women and men last night at Odd Fellows' Hall, Garfield Avenue and Long Street, under auspices of the Colored Women's Republican Club.

Mrs. Rosa Moorman, chairman of the club, flayed Mrs. Maude Murray Miller, head of the Democratic Women's Club, for being instrumental in bringing to Columbus "The Birth of a Nation," much to the humiliation of Columbus colored citizens.

Gerry Cathcart, city chairman, meeting last night at Buckeye Republican Club headquarters with central committeemen, members of the speakers committee, of which John G. Price is chairman, and candidates, mapped out a speaking tour of the city which will commence this week.

JOURNAL

Boston, Mass.

WOMEN AND NEGROES

In the midst of a discussion on Dec. 18 of a bill to provide for the use of public school buildings in the District of Columbia as community forums, Mr. Ragsdale of South Carolina was asked, "Is the gentleman willing to vote for a referendum on the prohibition issue in the District?" and replied, "If the gentleman would confine it to white people and males, yes."

On the next page of the Record we find Mr. Ragsdale declaring, "Whenever any legislation denies anybody who is opposed to a thing the right to be heard, . . . it is manifestly unfair."

It is astounding to find in so many Southern congressmen, as in Mr. Ragsdale, a similar attitude toward negroes and toward women. "Negroes in their place," "women in their sphere," are commonplaces of argument among a surprising number of Southern politicians.

The peculiar love of these men for the negro "in his place" and of women "in their sphere" is a curious phenomenon to women, who only slowly realize that they are meeting the inevitable attitude of an enfranchised to a disfranchised class.—The Suffragist.

The weekly Voice
The Negro who was enfranchised 54 years ago was in no sense like the Negro as he is today. In many respects, obedience to authority, respect for his white neighbors, freedom from evil habits, the newly enfranchised slave was a far superior being to his descendants of the present day; but the Negro of today in educational fitness, in property interests, in business ability, bears little resemblance to the newly manumitted slave, and is far better informed upon all questions of government than any of his race who has preceded him; and for the reason that he is growing up into the ability to understand American institutions, Captain Crosby would extend to him the suffrage restricted and regulated by the Constitution and by the laws of congress so that he would not find himself entirely shut out of all participation in public affairs.

Captain Crosby holds that a restricted and regulated suffrage would not be "manhood suffrage," and that the integrity of his race ought to be of as much concern to the Negro as the integrity of the white race is to the white man. No race which has de-spised itself has ever prospered. The fact that the Negro is a Negro can not be changed by constitutional amendments or statutory enactments but an assured and regulated suffrage would make him all the more desirable citizen and all the better able to protect his racial integrity which is absolutely essential to his racial salvation.—Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald.

HARLEM NEGROES STIRRED BY SOCIALIST MESSAGE

The Negroes of this city are manifesting an unusual interest in the Socialist campaign this year. "Your spokesmen have stirred all Harlem," said the message Morris Hillquit yesterday received from one of the colored churches of that section, the Seventh Day Adventist church of 144-46 West 131st street. The officers of this church had invited the Socialist and the mayorality to address them at their "yccum" this afternoon, but Hillquit being otherwise engaged, was asked Frank Sieverman to take his place before the members of the church.

In another part of the letter inviting Hillquit the committee said: "We, as a unit, would like to see you in office. The committee which extended the invitation to Hillquit consists of George R. Holdeman, W. F. Matthews and C. Peterson.

N Y C GLOBE

SEPTEMBER 29, 1917

Negroes and Woman Suffrage.

Editor Ochs:—In a recent issue you published a letter from a Negro, in which he stated that he had decided to vote against woman suffrage on Nov. 8 for a reason which doubtless seems

good to his mind, but which my mind was not able to comprehend (in the terms stated by him).

Without any desire to enter into a discussion with this colored voter, I desire the opportunity to say that he or any Negro who thus turns his back upon and uses his vote against the best friends his race ever had—such women as Lucretia Mott and Julia Ward Howe—such men as William Lloyd Garrison, John G. Whittier, Henry Ward Beecher, Aaron M. Powell, and the host of other like reformers who helped secure freedom for the slave, and who also desired political freedom for our American women—such a colored voter is at least deserving our pity—if we can save him from our contempt. ISAAC ROBERTS, Brooklyn. Sept. 28.

TIMES

KANSAS CITY, MO.

FR 24 1917

Should Aid New Charter.

Star: As one of the negroes who has been an in-terpreter of the action of the new police commissioners, and especially commend their decision in refusing the Autumn Leaf Club a license. But we cannot reconcile their action in granting the Jefferson Hotel bar a license in the face of the grave accusations made before the board by Nat Spencer, secretary of the Society for the Suppression of Commercialized Vice.

The relicensing of a saloon near the negro school, against the protest of negro citizens in that neighborhood and also of the board of education, is an eye-opener to negro citizens and a strong argument in favor of the form of government proposed under the new charter, which gives the people relief against such wrongs.

H. R. P.

NEGROES ASK PLACE ON REPUBLICAN TICKET

Members of the United Civic League representing the Negro voters of the country, have made a demand upon Samuel S. Keonig, chairman of the Republican county committee that the race shall have political representation in not only the Assembly and Board of Aldermen, but in the fields.

Mr. Keonig has promised to place their requests before his colleagues and the Civic League believes that several well-known Negro leaders will secure Republican nominations.

NEGROES ARE TO DISCUSS VOTING

BIRMINGHAM ALA NEWS
OCTOBER 7, 1917
Meeting Will Be Held This Afternoon to Talk Over the Election.

The qualified colored voters of Birmingham will meet this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Pythian Temple Building (Penny Bank), 310 Eighteenth Street, North, to discuss a general policy of voting in the election Monday. The meeting has been called by Dr. U. G. Mason, El. A. Brown and Oscar W. Adams, and all negro voters are urged to be on hand promptly.

PIONEER PRESS

St. Paul, Minn.

NEGRO IN SOUTH: Hasn't a Ghost of a Chance, Says Correspondent.

To the Editor of the Pioneer Press:

In answer to A. Barnes, I wish to state the following: Nowhere below the Mason-Dixon line has a negro a ghost of a chance in political affairs, or any other affairs. Every negro in any state in the South that is allowed to vote exercises his franchise. The negro has always been the obedient servant of the South, has never caused the South any inconvenience, bankruptcy or any other thing else, during the reconstruction period, now, or any other time, and when Mr. Barnes tries to pull that veil over some one's face he emphatically lies. I will admit that there is some truth in Mr. Barnes' letter, but not a great deal. As to his Arkansas home state, the negro has to go through such a process of red tape, that if he was at the polls at the opening hour in the morning, he would not be able to go through it by the time the polls closed in the evening. His pronouncement of a race as "niggers" also proves he is not much of a man. The whitest person in the world can be a "nigger," in his ways, and he has acted "nigger" in describing a race, which has climbed far up the ladder against great odds in fifty years.

ONE WHO KNOWS THE SOUTH.

FLORE

OCTOBER 24, 1917

Negro Voters Call on Mayor

Mayor Mitchel received a delegation of Negro independent voters of the Seventeenth Assembly District today and assured them that if he should be re-elected the colored citizens of the city would receive the same protection as they had received during the present administration.

James T. Alexander, who headed the delegation, told the mayor that Tammany Hall was circulating circulars among the Negro residents of the city which stated that the mayor was born in the south and was against the colored man. The mayor assured the delegation that he was born in this city, and that any complaint of any discrimination by any department under the mayor's control would be immediately looked into.

CALL
OCTOBER 16, 1917

COLORED VOTERS TO HEAR HILLQUIT SPEAK TONIGHT

The Independent Political council, an organization composed of colored voters of the city, will hold a rally at the Palace casino at 135th street and Madison avenue, this evening. The meeting will be called at 8:15 o'clock and will be addressed by Morris Hillquit, Socialist candidate for mayor; Frank A. Sieverman, Socialist candidate for controller; and Edward F. Cassidy, Socialist candidate for president of the board of aldermen. Philip Randolph, editor of the Hotel Messenger, will preside.

COLUMBIA

How can the Republican party look a decent negro in the face when that negro knows that the greatest man of his race could as easily be chosen Pope of Rome by the college of cardinals as he could be returned to either house of the American congress by any Northern constituency? The negro is doing mighty well at the South at this time. He does not care about politics. He is making a living, and rapidly he is preparing himself for the ballot, which he will get as soon as he is fit for it. The fifteenth amendment to the American constitution is the most fulsome eulogy ever pronounced on African slavery as it existed at the South. It was a confession writ in the fundamental law of the land that the centuries of that slavery had fitted the negro for full copartnership, on an exact equality, with the white, in the citizenship of the greatest and most enlightened nation on earth.

If this thing that Penrose has dumped upon congress "takes," Teddy will seize it, and look out for the devil in our political campaign of 1920. He will be unloosed.

Washington.

GLOBE DEMOCRAT

St. Louis, Mo.

2 NEGROES INDICTED FOR ATTEMPTED BALLOT FRAUD

The December grand jury yesterday made a partial report before Judge Karl Kimmel, returning two indictments against negroes on charges of attempting to vote fraudulently. The indictments were made public at the time bench warrants were issued for the negroes, Frank L. Edge and Raymond Green.

The jury reported that three cases of alleged intimidation by Democratic challengers had been ignored and that it would resume the election fraud investigation in January and devote its entire time to sifting the charges and counter charges that have been made. The report said the investigation had been retarded by the discharge on their bonds of the negroes arrested by wholesale on election day, when they appeared in the Court of Criminal Correction. This discharge on bond always has been customary when no charges have been filed in court when the bond is returnable.

LIBERAL

Quincy, Ill.

MAR 24 1917

DEMOCRATIC RALLY BY COLORED MEN

William Young presided at the rally of colored Democrats held at J. B. Menke's auto repair shop in the 800 block on Lind street, last evening. The meeting was attended by about 150 voters and was addressed by Mayor Abbott, Mr. Wenning, candidate for city treasurer, John P. Haves, candidate for constable, and

several others. Music was furnished by the Harmony quartet, a colored organization. The meeting was enthusiastic and the mayor was given a rousing reception, as also was Mr. Wenning and the other candidates.

STAR

St. Louis, Mo.

MAR 9 - 1917

NEGRO WOMEN FORM EQUAL SUFFRAGE CLUB

The organization of a Negro Equal Suffrage League was effected last night by Mrs. W. C. Fordyce and Mrs. Kate O'Hare of the Equal Suffrage League.

They attended a meeting of the Pythian Sisters, a negro organization, at Pythian Hall, 3135 Pine street. Each of the twenty-three negro women present responded to the appeal to form a Votes for Women League. It was decided to call a mass meeting soon to elect officers.

EVENING SUN

New York City

ADMIT SELLING VOTES.

Seven Whites and Eight Negroes Got \$1 Each.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 27.—Fifteen men, eight of them negroes, pleaded guilty before Federal Judge Howard Hollister this afternoon to a charge that they sold their votes at the recent Presidential election.

They told the Judge they received \$1 each.

COLUMBUS O CITIZEN

SEPTEMBER 29, 1917

G. O. P. WOMEN ELECT

Woman's Colored Republican Club, a branch of the Republican City Executive Committee, has elected these officers: President, Mrs. Rosa Moonman; vice president, Mrs. Eliza Johns; secretary, Miss Elsie Mountain; treasurer, Miss Ida Williams; chairman campaign committee, Mrs. Nettie Bray; membership, Miss Ida Morgan; speakers, Mrs. Nannie Chrisman.

ST. LOUIS NEWS

SEP 10, 1917

Casting Eyes on Negro vote.—Election is still far away, but a few aldermen are beginning to take note of the large Negro vote which their wards are sure to develop next election. With the Negro men and women coming in at a rate of several hundred a week, and with their tendency to live in close groups, the aldermen recognize they have a vital problem to tackle. "There's this much," says Ald. W. H. C. Hindle, president of the council, "they're all republicans. We'll have to worry about their votes only on primary day."

Political

Suffrage

The Wilson Ballot Law, which has been on the statue books of Maryland for five years, has been repealed by the Legislature. It was designed to make voting by Negroes difficult.

The Crisis 1918, P. 296.

TO THE COLORED MEN OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

The exercise of the American ballot is a man's strongest weapon of defense. The individual or race deprived of the right to vote on all matters of government, that the people are called upon to decide by ballot, is simply at the mercy of the man who enjoys the right of suffrage. The right to vote is guaranteed to every male citizen (of certain qualifications) by the constitution of the United States. These are paradoxical statements, but they are as fundamental as the government itself and should be so regarded by men of every race, and of every political affiliation; and the man who is not willing to admit this fact is not a true disciple of the democracy of Washington and Jefferson and Lincoln whose doctrines have become a text-book of freedom to the American people.

If a man is good enough to be governed by another man, then the first man is good enough to give consent to the man who is to govern. Order produced by fear is the greatest disorder. Men should respect all men alike without regard to race or color. The unfortunate should not be punished just because he is poor, nor should the rich escape just punishment because of social and commercial standing. All men, the high, the low, the rich, the poor, should share in the beneficial effects of just laws properly administered by fair minded and competent officials. The color of a man's skin should not be a badge of dishonor, unfair treatment, and unjust persecutions.

If a man be honest, intelligent and trustworthy, he should be allowed a voice in the selection of the officers who are to arrest him, of the judge who is to try him. If the colored man is to pay the same rate of taxes that the other men have to pay, surely no fair minded man would deny him the right to assist in selecting the men who are to levy and collect those taxes. If we are worthy of being recognized as citizens when bond issues are on, it is reasonable to conclude that we are equally as worthy when the elec-

tion of municipal, county and state officers comes around. But let me make this point clear, I am not asking that these privileges be granted us because we are colored men: for we ask for no special favors. We contend for these rights and equality before the law of the land because we are American citizens, devoted to her every welfare, and stand ready and willing at all times to pour out the last drop of blood for the glory and protection of the flag.

If there are men of the race who believe that the colored man should be given the right of suffrage, I suggest that we get together, perfect an organization and begin an active campaign for those God given rights which are now denied us.

Yours for the uplift of the race.

W. L. DAVIS.

Many colored women are already signing pledges to march in the suffrage parade on October 27. Mrs. Irene R. Wine and Mrs. Ella Carey are to march in the professional woman's division, Mrs. M. Bristol will walk with the mothers who have sent sons to the war, while Mrs. Louisa Small, Mrs. Isabella Cunningham, Mrs. Sarah Walker, Miss Nellie C. Burt, Miss Sarah J. Maize, Miss Annie Jones and Mrs. John W. Cooper will march in the section of the suffrage captains.

At a suffrage meeting held on Tuesday evening, September 25, at the Abyssinian Baptist Church, the Rev. A. Clayton Powell stated in a brief speech that he had attended the suffrage convention in Saratoga and that according to his observation there was absolutely no discrimination made in the treatment of the colored delegates. White delegates and colored sat together, voted together and worked together. He added that those people who work against the woman suffrage cause on account of the rumor of discrimination are doing a great injustice to themselves and to one of the greatest movements for human emancipation any age has seen.

The Negro and the New South At the twenty-sixth annual convention of negro farmers held at Tuskegee, Alabama, the main topic of discussion was the economic opportunity for the negro farmer in the southern states. The convention adopted a declaration expressing confidence in the future of the South as a field for the activities of the negro race, pointing out that more than ninety per cent of the farms owned by American negroes were in the South and asserting that the present lack of adequate protection under the law for negroes in the southern states would soon be replaced by better conditions. Dr. Robert R. Moton, the successor of Booker Washington as head of Tuskegee, presided over the convention. Another negro meeting for the celebration of Emancipation Day at Raleigh, North Carolina, emphasized the same point. The orator of the occasion, the Rev. W. R. Gullins, of Durham, declared that in his opinion it was not wise for negroes to leave the South for other sections of the country, since the opportunities in the South were so great. Resolutions adopted by the Raleigh meeting favored the encouragement of state education, the establishment of a negro weekly paper in the city, the fullest use of savings banks to encourage thrift, and political activity on the part of all negroes allowed to vote. An association has been formed in the county to see that all qualified negroes are on the registration books. The association is non-partisan and encourages independent voting. A session of the Mississippi Episcopal Church (negro), recently held at Jackson, made a strong plea for better schools and better criminal justice in order to check the negro exodus.

A SUFFRAGE COMPROMISE FOR THE SOUTH. BROOKLYN N Y CITIZENS NOVEMBER 12, 1917

In connection with the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution, there is a suggestion made for effect on the Southern States which will not fail to excite widespread discussion. The suggestion is that the amendment be drawn so that

it shall apply only to the white women of the country, leaving each of the States free to deal with the colored element in its own way. If this were accepted, the effect would obviously be to satisfy Southern men who object to the proposed amendment only in so far as it would give the vote to millions of colored women who are practically without education, for except as the colored element is involved there is no other view taken of the general suffrage question in the South than that which prevails in the North.

Whether this compromise was in the mind of the President when he asked the ladies who visited him a few days ago to refrain for a little time from urging action, it would at least explain his attitude if there were no other reason assigned for his reluctance to declare himself unequivocally. It at least needs no great perspicacity to see why under all the circumstances the President should, as a friend of the suffrage movement, be anxious to arrive at such a solution of the problem as might be expected to provide for the difference between white women who are qualified and their less fortunate sisters of the negro race who are certainly not on anything like an intellectual equality with them.

There is the more reason for giving heed to the suggestion in question since it may be deemed highly probable that even if the two Houses of Congress were to submit the amendment in the unqualified form first proposed it would be beaten at the polls by the adverse vote of the Southern and border States. While thus there is little ground for thinking that the amendment without the modification here glanced at would be approved, there may be good reason for believing that it would be successful if the distinction between white and colored women were made, each State, as already explained, being left at liberty to carry the enfranchisement further at its own pleasure.

EVENING STAR

Washington, D. C.

FIFTY YEARS AGO IN THE STAR

Congress late in 1866 passed a bill for the enfranchisement of negroes in the District of Columbia, which was vetoed by President Johnson. The House and Senate, however, passed the bill over the President's veto. The Star of January 8, 1867, said:

"As was anticipated, the Senate yesterday held to their heretofore action on the District negro suffrage bill and by a vote of 29 to 10 passed the bill by the requisite two-thirds majority over the President's veto. The House today will undoubtedly pass it by a two-thirds vote. The President's message was conceded by republican members generally to be a temperate, dignified document, and not a few admit the great force of the objections urged to the indiscriminate suffrage extended by the bill, but do not seem inclined to detach themselves from the majority who have willed to establish colored suffrage here without qualification. Congress having thus reiterated its purpose in the matter, the citizens owe it to themselves to acquiesce with good grace in what is beyond their control and aid in giving the experiment a fair trial."

On the same day the House, as expected, passed the bill over the President's veto by a vote of 113 to 38, a strict party vote with the exception of a single member.

Colored Republican Club CARRYTOWN, N. Y. NEW OCTOBER 22, 17

The Colored Republican Club or the Carrytowns, have opened campaign headquarters at 124 Central avenue, opposite the Union Opera House. Meetings have been held there during the past week, and a general information bureau has been established to give such information as may be desired by the colored voters.

The headquarters are located in the second election district of Greenburgh and that district has a large number of colored voters. Theodore Jay Lee, a district committeeman, has been in charge temporarily and the rest of the officials and members will alternate.

John Foster, D. G. Matthews and Clinton N. Scott will be in charge this week. J. Walter Nelson, Edward L. Hayes, Joseph Robinson and others will follow.

The club is planning for a monster big members' meeting on Wednesday evening of this week, and all members are urged to go. Edward L. Hayes is president of the club.

WOMAN STICKS TO HUNGER STRIKE

Birth Control Advocate, Sentenced to Island, Declares She Will Not Eat Until Freed.

IS ALREADY QUITE WEAK

By RUTH CROSBY DIMMICK.

If advertising is going to aid the birth control movement in this country, then it will grow. The imprisonment of Mrs. Ethel Byrne for disseminating birth control information and her "hunger strike," is giving a publicity to the propaganda that could scarcely be purchased in the New York dailies.

Mrs. Byrne was sentenced to Blackwell's Island Monday and on that day began her hunger strike as a protest against what she considers an unjust conviction. She declared yesterday that she would not eat again until released from the island.

Burdette G. Lewis, Commissioner of Correction, realizing perhaps, that too much publicity is not aiding the law in this case, has stated that no further information regarding Mrs. Byrne would be given out. He also intimated yesterday that he was not concerned as to whether she ate, or declined to eat.

"If her condition becomes such that medical attention is required," he said, "we will do whatever the consulting physician advises. I myself have fasted fifteen days and I'm not worrying about any hunger strike Mrs. Byrne might start."

Accompanied by a number of women friends, Mrs. Byrne left the Tombs yesterday for Blackwell's Island, where she donned the regulation workhouse garb. She has become so weak from her self-enforced fast that she may have to be sent to the hospital.

The new headquarters of the New York City Committee in the tower at 50 East Forty-second street was formally opened yesterday afternoon with a meeting of the advisory board.

This is to be the city headquarters of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, and it is expected that a tremendous amount of practical work towards bringing the Federal amendment to a speedy passage will be done in these business-like and completely equipped

offices.

The last of the series of dramatic readings given by Minna Gale Haynes at the Plaza Hotel will take place next Wednesday morning, when her program will include several American poems and two short plays, "Tradition," by George Middleton, and "Toller's Wife," by Cosmo Hamilton. Selections from Edgar Lee Master's "Spoon River Anthology" and poems by Joyce Kilmer, Clinton Scollard, Josephine Preston Peabody and Ethel M. Kelly are included.

The question, does the South need enfranchisement for women? may be answered in the following statistics compiled at the New York State headquarters:

In four Southern States, Texas, Tennessee, Virginia and Kentucky, the number of white women exceeds the whole colored population. In Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, North Carolina and Louisiana woman suffrage would tremendously increase the preponderance of white votes; in Mississippi and South Carolina, where the colored population exceeds the white, equal suffrage would double the intelligent electorate.

Not only would woman suffrage give white control in these States a more permanent footing now, but, it is pointed out by Southern women, that white supremacy will grow with the years because, contrary to popular impression, the increase of white population is more rapid than the increase of colored population. The official estimates of population for 1916, published by the Bureau of the Census, show that the white population in twelve Southern States has increased 10.8 per cent. in the last seven years, while the negro population has increased only 5.6 per cent.

Fraud Shown

PHILADELPHIA DISPATCH
OCTOBER 3, 1917

Negroes Tell How They Were Illegally "Qualified" to Vote at Election

BOGUS TAX RECEIPTS

Babcock Lawyer Embarrassed—Machine Turned Receipts Out in Bundles

Wholesale violation of the registration and election laws in interest of the city administration

Mayorality and other candidates was brought out at a hearing before the Registration Commission yesterday on complaints filed against the registration of 20 Negroes from 1316 Bedford avenue.

It was in this district that several men were arrested for illegal registration on September 15 and are now under bail for trial. Principal among those apprehended was Jesse Reid, janitor of the building, on whose person was found blank tax receipts, and who, it was testified yesterday, furnished practically all of the tax receipts upon which the registrations were secured. The testimony developed the fact that Reid gave out the receipts, most of which are said to be bogus, and that immediately upon registrations being secured through the use of such receipts, Reid demanded and secured their return, so that they could not be produced yesterday when they were called for.

Old Receipts for New Comers

In many of the cases the tax receipts used purported to represent the payment of taxes for 1915, though the Negroes who registered upon them testified they came here only in the summer and fall of 1916 and could not, therefore, have been assessed or paid a tax anywhere in Pennsylvania for 1915.

Practically all of the men whose registrations were challenged testified that they had never paid a tax, had never signed an order directing anyone to perform this duty for them and had never so much as requested anyone to look after the matter in their interest. Yet, they swore, Reid had handed them receipts.

In most cases the men to whom these receipts were given were not assessed for the payment of taxes in any year and in nearly every case swore that they received from Reid the receipts upon which they secured registration only on the final registration day, though the receipts bore dates away back in 1916.

Reid's Memory Defective

Reid's testimony was interesting. He admitted having distributed the tax receipts. But his memory was bad on details. He couldn't remember any important occurrences.

Accounting for the possession of such a large number of tax receipts in his possession he said "a man" had given him a "bundle" of them just before the election. He "didn't know the man," he swore, and wasn't sure whether he had ever seen him before. That this "man" was about 35 years old was the best description he was able to give of him. He asked this "man" no questions and accepted the receipts. He was positive the names of the men he gave the receipts to were written in on them when he received the "bundle."

Asked to account for having on his person at the time of his arrest receipts without any names on them, Reid's memory became bad again. He couldn't remember whether or not he had such receipts or how he could have had them.

Lawyers Are Amazed

A committee of five lawyers, representing the Citizens' Political Union, attended the hearing yesterday to observe the testimony taken, and was astounded

at the evidence. William Kaufman, a member of the committee, gave out a statement at the conclusion of the proceedings, venturing the prediction that the inquiry now on will develop thousands of illegal registrations. His colleagues on the committee were Watson B. Adair, J. B. Orr, H. K. Siebenick and William N. McNair.

Charles B. Prichard, representing the Babcock forces, found himself in an embarrassing position frequently during the proceedings. He assumed to represent the persons whose registrations were under suspicion, only to have these persons testify that they had not engaged counsel, whereupon Mr. Prichard introduced himself to his new-found clients and asked whether or not they would accept his services. Several of the Negroes were suspicious as to this and wanted to be assured that Prichard "was on the right side" before accepting his proffer. Others admitted that they had been taken to Mr. Prichard's office before appearing at the registration office, though they seemed not to fully comprehend the fact that this visit was for the purpose of retaining or accepting his legal services.

Cigaret for Consolation

"Will some one kindly let me have a cigaret," asked Prichard in the midst of the proceedings as one after another of his "clients" gave damaging testimony to the machine's plan to pad the registry, "I must have consolation of some kind," he added.

In nearly every case Mr. Prichard's service appeared to have been received with as little effort as the tax receipts in question, and throughout the hearing he was accused of attempting to obstruct the inquiry into illegal registration and voting, for all of the men illegally registered were permitted to vote at the primary, answerable to the law thereafter.

SAYS MILITANTS ARE UNTRUTHFUL
BALTIMORE 10 OCT
OCTOBER 11, 1917
Statement of Miss Samarodin Causes Hot Reply From F. G. Heaton.

DENIES BAD FOOD AT OCCOQUAN
Utter Irresponsibility as Regards Truth Is Dominant, He Says.

Denying that negro women were ordered to attack the militant suffragists confined at the District Workhouse at Occoquan during the recent riot there, which deprived seven of the militants of their five days off for good conduct, and denying prisoners were fed wormy cereals, two charges made yesterday by Miss Nina Samarodin, F. G. Heaton, of Washington, today attacked the truthfulness of the allegations and severely scored Miss Samarodin and her companions.

Miss Samarodin, sentenced to 30 days for picketing the White House, was released because of illness after serving 18 days. Yesterday she charged the authorities at Occoquan with imposing unnecessary hardships on the suffragist prisoners, and said she preferred incarceration in a Russian political prison to serving time at Occoquan.

"Miss Samarodin's interview is admirable, except as to the matter of veracity, in which quality it is notably lacking," said Heaton. "This, however, is a distinguishing quality of practically all outgivings of that small but loquacious group of 'Sisters of La Follette,' who are soon to be ejected from Cameron House. It is an absolute fact that for several months the picketing militants have been unable to engage a publicity man for the simple reason that their statements have been so at variance with the truth that even the most hardened press agent declined to put them across.

"Miss Samarodin's stricture on Occoquan is of a piece with all the other outbursts of that small group of militant megalomaniacs, of which Miss Alice Paul is the high priestess. Being fully acquainted with the facts, I want to say there is not a word of what the lady with the Russian name says is true. A Baltimore lady with an American name, who also was a prisoner at Occoquan, has already testified to the correctness of my statement.

"No prisoner at Occoquan was ever fed wormy cereal or other food, and Miss Samarodin knows this. Negro women were not called to attack picket prisoners in the recent riot, and Miss Samarodin knows this. Picket prisoners were given a vastly greater measure of privileges than any other inmates, and Miss Samarodin knows this. William H. Whitaker, superintendent at Occoquan, is the acknowledged American leader and pioneer in prison reform work, and all Baltimore knows this.

"Decried and denounced by the rational suffragists represented by the National Woman's Suffrage Association and outcasts among their own sisters, the pitiful group of notoriety-seekers, headed by Miss Paul, hesitates at no untruth, no wilful falsehood, provided its member may break into print. Utter irresponsibility as regards truth is the dominant characteristic of this pestiferous coterie themselves the most potent argument against the treatment of women."

Political - 1917

Suffrage

TWO SOULS WITH BUT A SINGLE

THOUGHT.

Editor The Advertiser: 2-3-17

The National Woman Suffrage Association is scheduled to meet in Birmingham in a few days. This association was so committed to negro suffrage in the Northern and Eastern States that they thought it best to divide and establish a branch or division for the South. Those who keep an eye on the movement cannot fail to see that practical politics and professional politicians are important factors. But for professional politicians, the suffrage question would have died when the last of the agitators who forced the Reconstruction Acts on the South at the point of bayonets, passed away.

Let Alabamians remember that woman suffrage means just what it says—woman suffrage—and includes all women without regard to color or condition from the purest woman to the very lowest and in a close town or city election the evil women might easily cast the deciding ballots. Under the proposed Federal amendment all "females" are citizens and as such would be voters, the States having no voice in the matter.

President Wilson has told the suffragists time and again that he cannot support their amendment. The New York World, Demo-

cratic and pro-suffrage, called it "a vicious political undertaking," and denounced it in several bitter editorials. Senator Borah, Republican, said in the Senate last August, "I have been an advocate of woman suffrage for twenty-five years, and am still a believer in the cause. I have been an opponent of the so-called Anthony amendment, and am still so, and expect to remain so until the close of my political career."

One of the very smallest looking little things is to couple female suffrage and prohibition together and term the combination the "mother, home, and Heaven party," when one of the favorite jibes thrown at anti-suffragists in Northern and Eastern States is that anti-suffragists are "the mother, home and Heaven party." Dr. Anna Shaw is reported as having thus referred to anti-suffragists: "The mother, home and Heaven party" exactly suits me and I am glad the confusion is cleared up and to find that I am not headed in the wrong direction.

From the hearings before the Senate Committee, Sixty-Third Congress, I learn this: A majority of 732 against woman suffrage in Michigan was increased to 85,000 in less than a year. In Detroit and other large cities suffrage workers begged the people to believe they were not going to hurt the liquor interests, and that they never had been opposed to the liquor interests, and at the same time told the people in other parts of the State that a vote for suffrage was a vote for prohibition and that the fight against suffrage was allied with the liquor interests.

In the same document a speaker reports a very prominent leader among suffragists as saying: "I would make motherhood a government institution." And again, "I would pension all mothers and have them provided for first to last by the State. I believe that motherhood should be independent of man."

When a boy I used to watch the meanderings of a well known little old bug. One

thing I learned was that the bug never had but few followers. One thing I always failed to learn was whether I had met or overtaken that bug—whether he was "a-comin' or a-gwine."

W. E. GLOVER.

MR. EVANS' LAST WORD

Editor The Advertiser: 3-1-17

The "suffrage school," late in session at Birmingham, was presided over by three ladies who were specially imported from other States to instruct the Alabama contingent as to the best plans to be adopted to further the "cause"—in spite of the fact that woman suffrage has been so badly discredited in the States from which these ladies respectively hail. One of them, Mrs. Cotnam, said in the course of a lecture to her class that the suffrage cause had need of publicity, "of the right kind, of publicity of the kind that tells the pleasant things and keeps the disagreeable things about suffrage in the dark." (I quote literally from news columns of Birmingham News of February 14th.)

Some time ago, being actuated by purely patriotic motives, believing, as I do, that woman suffrage in Alabama would be a menace to good government and white supremacy, and from a sense of justice to the great majority of Alabama women, who are not suffragists, I undertook, with your kind permission, to make public some of "the disagreeable things about suffrage" which the suffrage school is cautioned by its teacher "to keep in the dark." I would gladly tell the pleasant things if I could possibly find them. There are many things connected with it that would be amusing if woman and government, taken separately or collectively, were not such very serious subjects.

Mr. Van Pelt's Letter.

In calling attention to the danger and folly, as well as the gross injustice to Alabama women, as a whole, involved in the suffrage proposition, I made several statements of fact, the truth of each of which must have been transparently apparent to every man and woman who has taken the trouble to acquire even elementary knowledge of the history and laws of our country. One George Welby Van Pelt comes forward, ostensibly as a champion of the suffragists, but really with the ulterior motive of advancing another cause, as I will hereafter explain. He calls attention to my ignorance and kindly refuses to believe that I am as ignorant as I paint myself. I have no desire nor intention of entering into a controversy with the learned doctor, but his "reply" was so characteristic of most suffrage arguments—being devoid of logic and careless of the truth—that I will call attention to some of his glaring misstatements, lest those of your readers who did not see my letter might suppose I was guilty of those writing some of the foolish things which he so carelessly attributed to me. He did not deny or contradict a single fact that I stated, but attributed to me things that I never said, and then proceeded to attack his own straw men. For example, he accused me of writing or insinuating "that suffragists consider marriage out of date and that the home is no holier than the postoffice." I said no such thing; but I did say that allate them. Mormons, Socialists and Feminists are wo-

man suffragists, and that Feminists consider marriage out of date, and quoted a prominent Feminist-Suffragist, Mrs. Gilman I think, who first made the statement that "the home is no holier than the postoffice." Miss Anna Howard Shaw is high authority "that marriage is out of date."

There are Mormon-Suffragists, Socialist-suffragists and Feminist-suffragists, all the members of these three beautiful cults being ardent suffragists, not for the mere sake of vindicating "woman's rights" by giving them the ballot, but because they believe that woman suffrage will be a most powerful help in the spread of Mormonism, Socialism and Feminism. They regard woman suffrage as "an affair of the out-posts." And right here is where the learned doctor comes in and explains his championing of the suffrage cause. He is a true Western-Socialist of the extreme type.

There are noble, good, but misguided women in the suffragist ranks, and more is the pity that they are in such questionable political company. They are too hopelessly in the minority to leaven the lump, for in the entire country the Feminists, Socialists and Mormons (all are suffragists) largely outnumber them.

Women Property Owners.

The learned doctor tells us that the women of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana have proven themselves superior to the men in accumulating wealth, and that in Alabama women own one-half of the property, and in Mississippi and Louisiana two-thirds of the property. That isn't ignorance, it is either stupidity or a reckless statement that is untrue on its face. He delivers a dissertation on the Constitutions of the United States and of Alabama, paying particular attention to the Fifteenth Amendment and the "Grandfather Clause." He seems to be enamored of the Fifteenth Amendment, regarding it as a Democratic measure entitled to the support of all "loyal Democrats." The common run of negroes know that there is no such thing as a Grandfather Clause in Alabama and every intelligent school boy knows that the Fifteenth Amendment hasn't been enforced since Reconstruction days, when we of the South lived under military despotism. Thanks to the patriotism and self-sacrifice of Southern white men, a minority of them it is true, the Fifteenth Amendment is sleeping, and its friends are trying to awake it through woman suffrage.

It is nothing short of impertinence that this Western Socialist, George Welby Van Pelt, should try to instruct Alabama men and women as to their local affairs, and how to amend their laws so as to meet his Socialist-suffragist-Feminist views. Many Western and Northern men have come and are still coming to settle in Alabama. We have welcomed and gladly welcome, because they are good substantial citizens and not pestiferous Socialists of the Van Pelt class, nor Feministic teachers of Kultur and higher thought like the Teutonic professor who some months ago was lecturing women in Montgomery and other Southern States. The South has been peculiarly cursed by this class, who seem to regard the South as benighted heathens and that their God given right and duty to educate them.

Breaking Up the White Primary.

In my former letter I made the assertion

that the Northern leaders of the suffrage movement desired to break up the white primaries in the South and revive the Fifteenth Amendment and that they believe in absolute social and political equality between the white and negro races. If any

one doubts this assertion, his doubts will be dispelled if he will read the history of woman suffrage, by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Matilda Joselyn Gage and Ida Husted Harper. The three former are dead, but the latter is still with us and closely associated with her are Anna Howard Shaw and Jane Addams. Frederick Douglass, a mulatto, was the close and intimate friend of Susan B. Anthony and as before stated, she was more instrumental perhaps than any other one person, except Thaddeus Stevens, in securing the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment. In July, 1915, Miss Shaw addressed the Legislature of Alabama. Why she was thus honored is a psychological mystery. After addressing the Legislature, she made a talk to the Montgomery suffragists, and I am informed, ridiculed and belittled the personnel of the Legislature, and no Alabama woman present raised her voice in protest. She went from Alabama to Philadelphia, and according to The Philadelphia Tribune of July 17, 1915, she appeared before the suffrage department of the Federation of Women's Clubs, colored, of that city. She was introduced by Mrs. M. M. Griffin, colored, and, addressing her audience she said among other things: "I hate to speak to colored people or white people, I do like to speak to women. I heard colored men were going to vote against suffrage because colored women would not get the vote * * *. He is not retaliating against white people, he is retaliating against his own people. He then shows he is not better than the white man and he ought to be better than the white."

A few years ago Miss Jane Addams was one of the founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and is now on its Board of Directors. The platform of the association stands emphatically against segregation and for miscegenation of white and negro races. Its official organ is the "Crisis," the infamous publication devoted to unlimited villification and abuse of all Southern white people and edited under the auspices of Miss Adam's association by a negro named DuBois, who was driven out of Atlanta some years ago on account of his incendiary utterances.

Views of The Prominent Leaders.

I mentioned Miss Anthony, Miss Shaw and Miss Addams in this connection because my assertions that the leaders of the suffrage movement believed in social equality was challenged, and to let the women of Alabama know what kind of leaders the Alabama suffragettes have, for they are part and parcel of the National Organization.

As to what the Socialist doctor may think and say about me personally, is a matter of indifference, and I promise you that I will not consume any of your space again to dignify any of his utterances.

J. B. EVANS.

Selma, Ala.

Why Break Solid South To Give Women Vote?

By MRS. JAMES C. BRADFORD.

We heard a voice from Kentucky say, "Break the solid South," and for what? To give all women in the South equal suffrage. We also hear this command in our own State of Tennessee, and echoes in the hall of our capitol. The women representing the minority in woman suffrage in this state have evidently rallied to the command of Senator Beveridge, who in his speech at the Progressive convention of Chicago in advocating the adoption by his party of a suffrage platform, said: "By the women must the South be conquered. We must break the solid South and we can do this through the women only."

Georgia says: "Shall it be said that Southern women are so eager for the vote that they lend themselves to the undoing of their section, their own Southland? Should they try to break the solid South and by so doing force on the majority of women the franchise?"

What right has Tennessee and Kentucky, if their racial conditions are less acute than Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, Alabama and the others, to force upon them such conditions that would throw them into such a state of unrest and political contention that it would retard the very development of their resources and the progress of their commercial development.

PRESERVE SECTIONAL INTEREST.

Senator Elihu Root says: "Our system of government rests upon direct allegiance and loyalty to the nation composed of all the people of all the states, and the power of the nation as a whole to control and require obedience in all things national, and also upon the idea of absolute liberty to the people of each separate state to govern themselves in all their local affairs according to their own free opinions and will."

"If you destroy that free adjustment by enabling some parts of the country to coerce other parts of the country in their local affairs by the use of national power you will destroy the whole system and ultimately break up the union. This is precisely what the Federal amendment undertakes to do."

"Without the right of local self-government we should lose the better part of our liberty. This country is so vast, the interests of states so diverse, the difference in climate, in physical characteristics, in capacity for production, in predominating industries and in the resultant habits of living and thinking, are so great that there are necessarily wide differences of view as to the conduct of life, and to subject any section of the country to the dictation of the vast multitude of voters living in other parts of the country would create a condition of intolerable tyranny, and bring about that condition would be to make the nation an instrument of tyranny."

Henry M. Stinson, formerly secretary of war, says: "The woman of the urban districts would vote more readily and easily than their sisters in the country."

"Political power can be much more easily wielded in compact urban communities, where men live close together, where the polling place is only a few steps away, where organization is easier, than in the comparative separation and seclusion of the farm."

He further says: "Among all the uncertainties which might follow the introduction of woman suffrage, one thing at least is clear beyond peradventure, namely, that the women of the urban districts would vote more readily and easily than their sisters in the country. If we find it so difficult to get the farmer from his farm to his distant polling place that we must have in the state constitution a special exemption from personal registration in his favor, how much more difficult would it be in the case of his wife or daughter?"

"The most certain results of woman suffrage in New York state, therefore, would be that it would tend to destroy proportionate representation between city and country interests—between the women who can be most easily organized and the ones who cannot."

Mr. James Bryce, England's former ambassador to the United States, says: "This was precisely the result, which followed the introduction of woman suffrage in the commonwealth of Australia. Certain classes of the commonwealth 'voted their women' en masse, while the women in other districts and of other classes did not vote at all. As a result, while the suffrage produced substantially no change in the condition of women themselves, it very radically interfered with the due proportionate representation of the various localities and the various classes of citizens in the government."

Has not the planter and the farmer a right to this protection? All the interests of all the Southern states are the same. We are an agricultural people and the development of the progress of our section of the country will be set back fifty years if equal suffrage is given to women. There will be contention and unrest in the home and in the state, in the kitchen and in the parlor.

If we anti-suffragists may be allowed to express our opinion we think the country should have a rest from politics and that women should not take a hand in the game. If the time and money that was spent in fighting the game of politics were otherwise employed there would be more money, more time, and more efficiency for the development of the resources of our section of the country, our agricultural, educational and philanthropic interests.

The writer of the "Suffrage News and Notes," in enumerating her reasons for advocating woman suffrage, presupposes that all women will vote. The question is, will all women vote? Do all men vote? Those women who will have other things to do will not vote.

Those states that have had woman suffrage for a number of years prove that all the women do not vote.

The following statistics are taken from a record presented to congress by the Hon. Thomas B. Catron by the District of Columbia Association Opposed to Woman suffrage:

Suffragists have claimed that if woman suffrage were adopted in the South it would make a white South, giving as their reason that there are more white women of voting age in the Southern states than negro men and women together. (Their statement is erroneous, as Abstract of Census, 1910, pages 110 and 119, shows that there were in the eleven Southern states, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, 3,708,863 negro men and women and only 3,401,622 white women.)

But as there are about one-quarter of a million more white men than white women in the South, instead of votes for women making the South whiter politically, it would increase the proportion of negro votes. (On pages 110 and 118, Abstract of Census, we find that there were in the eleven Southern states above named 3,650,295 white men of voting age and only 3,401,622 white women.)

Two Southern states, Mississippi and South Carolina, have a larger negro than white population, and there are nearly 200 counties in other Southern states where the negroes outnumber the whites, ranging all the way from a majority to three, four and up to nearly six negroes to one white person, in Lee county, Ga., to over eight to one in East Carroll county, La. Besides, in many more counties the negro and white population is nearly equal.

The per cent of negro women of voting age in the United States to total number of women over 21 years of age is 9.9 per cent, while the percentage of negro men to all men over 21 years of age is only 9.1 per cent.

In the eleven states mentioned the per cent of negro women of voting age to all women over 21 years of age is 35.3 per cent, while the per cent of negro men of voting age to all men over 21 is only 33.6 per cent. Who would doubt that a larger per cent of negro women who were eligible would vote than white women?

Who would contend that if the Southern states should ratify or have forced upon them a United States constitutional amendment granting the franchise to women that the Federal government would permit the negro race to be discriminated against by state laws in voting?

The gentleman from Washington says, in the Suffrage News and Notes, that Senator Poindexter's new suffrage resolution has fallen as a bomb among the standpaters. We in this part of the country fail to see where Senator Poindexter's new suffrage resolution has fallen as a bomb. The standpaters are firmer on their feet than they ever were before.

Where a measure concerns the vital life and prosperity of a whole section of a country we cannot see the wisdom of Senator Poindexter's resolution, which would leave each state free to fix its qualifications for suffrage.

"It is the state governments and the local governments which touch most closely the daily lives of the people and the national government is merely representative of the voters of these people," so says the Pennsylvania Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

It further says: "It is evident that there could be no universal qualifications of suffrage and that the people of each state must judge for themselves now far the franchise ought to be extended."

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, N. Y. CHRONICLE, OCTOBER 13, 1917
Colored Republicans to meet.

The colored Republicans of the city will open headquarters in Flower City Hall, Main street west, on Monday. The first meeting for the purpose of making arrangements for the campaign and for organization of the club will be held on Tuesday, October 16th. All colored Republicans are requested to be present.

OLLIE JAMES GIVES KEYNOTE TO SOUTHERN OPPOSITION TO WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Another Says Race Women Are More Independent Than Men And Cannot Be Controlled

So Easily The Louisville News 1/27/17

It has been evident from the beginning of the agitation for votes for women that the main reason for the opposition of the Southern members of Congress to it was the ever-present bug-a-boo, the race question.

The South has always argued that each State should settle the question for itself, just as it argued slavery should be settled.

But now and then the real reason for the South's opposition to this question bobs up over the mass of hypocrisies. The frankest and boldest statement of the real reason yet to appear has just issued from the lips of one of our own Senators, the Hon. Ollie James.

According to the Louisville Herald of last Sunday our Senator is "agin" the proposition because it would "enfranchise 20,000 Negro cooks." Ye gods, what a calamity! Of course a cook with sense enough to make biscuits might perchance have sense enough to vote against the Hon. Ollie. And that would be awful.

But not to be unjust to our Senator, the Herald is here quoted exactly. The following is the statement of a lady recently returned from Washington and who interviewed Senators as to their position on this question:

"Senator James is opposed to suffrage in Kentucky," reported Mrs. Smith, "because he said that he is unwilling to 'enfranchise 20,000 Negro cooks.' He added that if he lived in a State where there were no Negroes, he might look at the matter differently. So, perhaps, he will change his mind yet. But the point is, that the Democrats in Congress feel that if they increase the Negro vote, they will increase the majority against them. As one man put it, when the women ask a Southern Representative or Senator to endorse suffrage, we are asking them to 'cut their own throats.'"

It is often said that Colored women have more spunk than Colored men. And it is true as is proven by the fact that the women support all movements and organizations for racial uplift. They also have been known to fight when the men have meekly submitted to some outrage.

That White people figure they have more grit than our race men is proven by the following:

Mrs. Smith said that one Southerner, not a Kentuckian, replied to her, when she asked what was his stand on the suffrage amendment, "Why, Mrs. Smith, I want to come back here." "The feeling is," continued Mrs. Smith, "that the vote of the Negro man in the South can be pretty well controlled, but that the Negro woman is more independent and would be more apt to vote as she wanted."

Good for the Colored woman!

SUFFRAGISTS CHOOSE COLORED VICE LEADER

At a meeting held at the suffrage headquarters, 2285 7th avenue, Thursday evening, September 20, Mrs. Annie K. Lewis was nominated for vice leader of the 19th Assembly District, Manhattan. At the next meeting of the 19th Assembly District suffragists this nomination will be passed upon and Mrs. Lewis voted into office. In order to hold the position, Mrs. Lewis resigned as president of the Colored Woman's Club of New York City. Thursday evening nominations will be in order for vice leaders of the 13th and 20th Assembly Districts. The colored women will then decide whether they will continue their club or divide into districts and follow the regular organization plan of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party.

Political - 1917

Suffrage COLORED VOTERS STRONG FOR G.O.P.

To Hold Rousing Mass Meeting on Nov. 2.—Also For Suffrage.

The Colored Republican Club of Tarrytown and North Tarrytown met at their hall on Central avenue last Wednesday evening. The rooms were filled to their capacity and extra seats had to be added. Several members of the Woman Suffrage organization came to address the men, but as the meeting was a members' meeting and pertaining to only business of the club the ladies were informed that another time will be set and the club would be glad to have them speak at that time.

The club has made plans for a monster mass meeting to be held on Friday evening, November 2nd, at which time the Republican nominees of Greenburgh and Mount Pleasant and the speakers of the Woman's Suffrage organization will speak. The headquarters on Central avenue will be a permanent place for the colored voters to meet and discuss matters in order to do their bit for the party which they feel should be kept in office.

The executive committee of the club endorsed Woman Suffrage and will do all they can for the women at this election. The committee as individuals will do independent canvassing and lecturing for the party during the next few days. On the east side of the county there is some friction between some of the colored voters because certain positions have been promised them by the Democratic party. This club has secured some of their men to reach these men and explain the circumstances and the need of their vote for the Republican party.

Some of the fraternal societies have set apart some part of their meetings in order that these men can be heard, and by so doing the club believes that many voters can be reached who do not attend political meetings, and with this method in view it is believed that Westchester County will put over one of the largest colored Republican votes that this county has ever had. Some of the men who will be stumping are Theodore Jay Lee, D. G. Matthews, John Foster, in Greenburgh; J. Walter Nelson, Edward L. Hayes, Ernest I. Hayes, in Mount Pleasant.

It is believed with these men in the service the club will reach the men they wish to meet and on election day the results will be told.

HERALD

Boston, Mass.

THE NEGRO AND THE SOUTH.

To the Editor of the Herald:

Mr. Pillsbury seems greatly concerned over the fact that the South has a small voting population and a large representation in the electoral college. Like other people who presume to pass judgment on the affairs of their neighbors, he has made the mistake of drawing conclusions without a complete knowledge of facts. It is unfortunate that the South has a small electorate, but the remedy lies elsewhere than in the admission of illiterate and non-tax paying citizens to this privilege. Like other states north and west, the southern states have made limitations to their suffrage for the public safety and welfare.

Mr. Pillsbury's remedy would be the enforcement of Section 2 of the 14th amendment to the federal constitution which says, "When the right to vote * * * is denied to male inhabitants of any state over 21 years of age * * * except for rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation in that state shall be reduced." He grows dramatic over the audacity of the southern states in limiting their franchise privileges so that the Negroes are cut out from voting in large numbers. He pleads earnestly for the enforcement of this amendment by Congress because he not know that such enforcement would penalize nearly every state in the Union. Massachusetts herself has fixed limitations for other reasons than "participation in rebellion or crime." For instance she shuts out those who cannot read or English or write and those who do not pay their poll-tax.

Since the grandfather clause was declared unconstitutional, the limitation to suffrage in Virginia are similar to those in Massachusetts. Both states have the literary qualifications as well as the poll-tax, and if the Negroes of Virginia were transferred to Massachusetts, most of them would not be able to vote in that state.

Why should Virginia have an illiterate electorate any more than Massachusetts? The South has been battling with illiteracy ever since an over-zealous North forced upon a conquered people the votes of an enslaved and illiterate class before they had made state laws for the protection of their electorate.

Since that time they have met the situation by similar limitations to those in operation in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Maine and Rhode Island. Are these states any less guilty of violating the 14th amendment because they have fewer illiterates? Shall we penalize only those states whose shutouts are mostly Republican Negroes? Mr. Pillsbury's conscience seems to be outraged only on their account. When the Negro Republicans in Virginia can read and write and will pay their poll taxes three years in advance as also required of the white Democrats, they may vote. Is this unjust discrimination?

There is also another reason why the voting strength of the South is small, and that is because in state elections there is practically only one party in nomination, and men do not qualify in large numbers when there is no party competition in most of the elections.

We agree with Mr. Pillsbury that the

voting population of the South should be increased. But instead of mourning over a disfranchised Negro, he might turn attention to a class of citizens who are already qualified in large numbers both as to intelligence, character and tax paying qualities. These are the women of the South. This would be thoroughly consistent with the "public safety and welfare." At present the intelligent, tax-paying Negro is eligible but the intelligent, tax-paying white woman is shut out. Let him grow eloquent over this injustice and he would strike it right. MARY POLLARD CLARKE.

MARY POLLARD CLARKE.
Richmond, Va., Dec. 26.

This familiar South-side view of the subject misses Mr. Pillsbury's main point, which is not that the South has disfranchised the Negro but that it has half-disfranchised all the other states in the process. And as to the oft-repeated cry that some northern states disfranchise illiterates, we have in Massachusetts, for example, about 5000 illiterate male citizens of voting age so disqualified. Ten times as many would not affect our representation, but this is constantly put forward as an answer to the disfranchisement by such states as South Carolina and Mississippi of more than half of their eligible voters.—Ed.

Talks of the Day

The Problem of the Solid South.
Chicago Evening Post:

The spirit of revenge rather than the wisdom of statesmanship is evident in the proposals now being discussed among Republicans at Washington for solving the problem of the solid South.

The sting of defeat still rankles in the breast of the old guard, and a pencil and a pad of paper are its only requisites for a complete demonstration that the old, reliable Southern vote was the foundation of Democratic victory. Eliminating the Southern tier of states, Hughes had an electoral college majority of 118 and a popular plurality of 239,000. So they figure it, and, having figured it thus, they proceed to plans for eliminating the Southern tier, so far as it can be done lawfully.

Of course, the ground for action lies in the prior fact that the South in large measure eliminates the negro vote. Upon this fact is based the proposal to reduce Southern representation in Congress and the electoral college in proportion to the number of voters deprived of the ballot. It is estimated that from fifty to eighty members of Congress and a like number of votes in the electoral college.

Now, it must be admitted that there is some justice in the proposal and that it finds support in the Constitution. But, having said so much, we have said all there is to say in its behalf. And there is more to be said against it.

The proposal has this conspicuously objectionable feature: It is designed, primarily, as a measure of aid to the Republican party rather than as a means of ending a condition which is detrimental to the South and contrary to the in-

terests of the whole country.

However important it may be in the thought of some of our politicians that the Republican party should be insured a majority, we conceive it to be of greater importance that the South should be converted to a national viewpoint and delivered from the narrowing and retarding influence of sectionalism.

A remedy that ignores the causes of the disease and proposes merely to make the sufferer less annoying by knocking him over the head is not a remedy that men of genuinely patriotic spirit can approve.

A punitive reduction of Southern representation will not tend to decrease Southern prejudice; it will not encourage the intelligent white vote of the South to think in national rather than in sectional terms; it will, on the contrary, intensify every divisive feeling and tendency, strengthen sectionalism and postpone indefinitely the happier solution of the problem which we may hope to see gradually reached by the fading out of painful memories, the allaying of suspicion and the multiplying of commercial, social and cultural ties between North and South.

Statistically, the comparison of votes cast with representatives elected in Southern and Northern states discloses an amazing disparity. But the problem is not one to be dealt with on a basis of detached statistics. We may easily be misled into a grave injustice to the South if we confine ourselves to the mere figures. The present generation is not responsible for the conditions that burden it with a vast number of illiterate colored citizens. The enlightened white population of the South is generously and vigorously moving to meet this situation. Its work has not been made easier by the manner in which the Republican party has exploited the illiterate colored vote in the past. If the Republican party now uses the disfranchised colored vote as a means for reducing the South to political ineffectiveness nationally, it will make the solid South permanent and it will make it discontented and rebellious.

We hope the Progressive Republican element of the party will not be persuaded to follow this mischievous leadership. In it, we trust, will be found a clearer apprehension of the problem. It is for it to labor so that there may be created a second national party which can command the respect and confidence of Southern intelligence. There must be an end of using the negro as a party asset. There must be a broad and worthy appeal to the Americanism of the South. Thus only, slowly and yet surely, will prejudice be overcome and the solid South be merged into the nation.

SAY ACT IS HARMFUL

REIMOND VA JOURNAL

NOVEMBER 16, 1917

Anti-Suffragists Aver Federal Amendment May Cause Trouble

Declaring that the federal amendment which is being urged before congress by the suffrage forces of the country would deprive the states of their rights and put the south under the "influence" of the colored vote,

the Virginia Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, through its executive committee, has passed resolutions vigorously declaring against the measure.

Following is the text of the resolution: "The fact that the suffragists in Virginia have come out for the Anthony federal amendment to the constitution brings them out squarely at last in favor of an act which would deprive the states of their right to direct their own affairs; it is a blow aimed at all local self-government; it would overthrow the whole theory of government on which the union has been built up, and would hit hardest the south, where there are problems which must be handled by the states. The anti-suffragists—and all conservative people, whether for or against suffrage—are bitterly opposed to this amendment."

Members of the executive committee are as follows: Mrs. Henry Taylor, Jr., Mrs. E. A. Ezekiel, Mrs. Thomas Cary Johnson, Mrs. J. Edel, Miss Maria Blair, Mrs. E. A. Strudwick, Miss A. T. Daniel, Mrs. Mann S. Valentine, Mrs. John C. Freeman, Miss Ann C. Bentley, Mrs. William A. Powers, Mrs. F. H. Agnew, Mrs. Bland S. Smith, Mrs. James H. Dooley, Mrs. Robert Whittet, Jr., Mrs. James D. Crump, Miss Anna Boykin, Miss Gilberta Whittle and Mrs. J. W. Henson.

BAROWSKI'S STAR GAVE LIE DIRECT TO MAYOR JOHNSON

CARY AND TRIBUNE
NOVEMBER 1, 1917

Colored voters of the south side are up in arms today over the discovery that Antony Borowski, the policeman who Mayor Johnson said had been dismissed from the police force for beating up a colored man after the latter had been arrested, is still wearing his policeman's star and is telling the negroes that he is still on the force.

According to C. M. O'Dell, a representative colored man, Mayor John and City Comptroller James A. Ferson went to St. Paul's Colored Baptist church yesterday and the mayor made a talk, telling the colored people present how considerate he has already been toward the colored race and pledging himself to do everything in his power to advance their welfare.

Following Johnson's talk he was asked by several of the members of the church if Policeman Borowski had been dismissed for beating the colored prisoner. The mayor declared that the policeman had been dismissed from the force, and in this he was corroborated by City Comptroller Patterson, who declared the name of the policeman had been taken from the pay rolls and would never be restored.

Just as Mayor Johnson and City

Comptroller Patterson ceased talking Policeman Borowski came into the crowd. It was then discovered that he was still wearing his policeman's star. He said he was still on the police force. Mr. O'Dell turned to the mayor and asked him why the policeman was still wearing a star if he had been dismissed from the force. Neither the mayor nor Mr. Patterson made any attempt to explain but walked away.

Mr. O'Dell's statement is corroborated by Frank S. Davis, George E. Hall, W. E. Burress, J. N. Duncan, W. J. Scott and other members of St. Paul's church who were present and witnessed the incident and heard the conversation between Mr. O'Dell and the mayor and city comptroller.

COLORED SUFFAGISTS TO ARGUE QUESTION

A red-hot meeting of colored suffragists is looked for Thursday evening of this week when colored delegates to the recent suffragist convention will take up the question as to whether they were slighted at Saratoga by their white sisters. The meeting will be called to order at 8.30 at the suffrage headquarters, 2285 Seventh avenue.

Mrs. John Humphrey Watkins, chairman of the Manhattan Borough Branch, will speak on "The Status of the Colored Woman in the Woman Suffrage Party." Other speakers will be Miss Helen Holman and Mrs. Annie K. Lewis, who will refute any charge made that the colored delegates were discriminated against.

Mrs. Lewis has the following to say relative to the treatment accorded the colored delegates at Saratoga:

"We were not asked to give any report at the convention for the simple reason that no local reports of any kind were given by anybody and our club is only a local organization. I could not introduce some of our women to Mrs. Whitehouse because I myself do not know her. If our women had been introduced they would have been welcomed cordially. At the big captains' rally held last July at the Waldorf our captains were invited to be present and their reports received great applause. Mrs. Watkins and others were as pleasant to them as to anybody. The New York City Woman Suffrage Party is one of the most democratic organizations in town. In its membership are women from every class of society and from every nationality."

WOMAN'S VOTE AND THE NEGRO

Morris Hillquit Sees Hope, Not Danger, in Wider Suffrage.

Mrs. E. C. Goode, representing the Negro Campaign Committee of 100, has

sent a letter to Morris Hillquit, Socialist candidate for Mayor, declaring that because the Woman's Suffrage Party refused to make a protest against the East St. Louis riots, women of the negro race were urging men to vote against the suffrage amendment.

Mr. Hillquit, in his reply, says:

I should have liked to see the Woman's Suffrage Party make public and emphatic declaration against lynching, race riots, and "Jim Crow laws," but it is hardly fair to say that their silence on this very vital subject warrants the inference that the white women, if given the vote, might use it to the detriment of the negro race or even "have lynching made a Federal law instead of a crime."

The utmost your regrettable experience has proved is that the women of New York are not much more advanced in broadness of view and conception of democracy than their men. None of the old political parties of the men have had the fairness and courage to take a public stand in condemnation of the unspeakable outrages against the negro race. Still they enjoy full political rights. Then why withhold such rights from the women?

Let us by all means enfranchise the women and thus extend the principle of democracy in politics. Let us also strive for the extension of industrial democracy by freeing the great masses of the workers, including the bulk of the negroes, from the oppression of the capitalist system, and let us at the same time break down the fatal barriers of racial hatred and prejudice which are largely fostered by that system.

Only in a united and free America, an America of free men and women of all races and no classes, can the true ideal of democracy be realized.

The Socialist party has in its recent city convention in New York emphatically and unequivocally condemned the East St. Louis outrage. The Socialist party combats race persecution and race prejudice as strongly and consistently as it combats class and sex domination. Your social ideals and mine will eventually be realized in the triumph of Socialism.

COLORED CITIZENS HEAR ADDRESS ON DUTY AT ELECTION

Clarence B. Greene, secretary of the Dayton Citizens' committee, delivered a talk Sunday afternoon, before the colored people of the west side, setting forth what the local government has done for the colored element of the city's population. Quite a large element of colored men and women composed the audience and they gave respectful attention to what was told them.

The meeting was held at the Pease street community house, which was established with the aid of the city. An hour's band concert by the People's band, under the direction of Leroy Bope preceded the speaking.

In introducing Mr. Greene to the audience, E. T. Banks, who presided, explained the efforts of the colored people to establish a home and community center, wholly their own, where

members of their race might meet for social purposes under wholesome conditions. He referred to the manner in which the city commission had enabled the colored people to get possession of the community house, the colored children's playgrounds and had enacted various legislation in their behalf.

"Your vote on Tuesday," he said, "will decide whether we shall stab them in the back by declaring ourselves against the government that is doing all it can to make our task as easy as possible."

Mr. Greene declared his faith that the colored element of Dayton's population would stand by the principles of the government and against those, who are endeavoring surreptitiously to undermine it. He declared it his belief that the colored people of Dayton will not be fooled by the specious and misleading arguments of the Socialists. He expressed his confidence that the colored people would cast their support to men, who are answerable to the people for their acts and not to a small coterie of individuals, who assume to be the governmental dictators.

If An Investigation?

In the event that a congressional committee should be sent to the South (as is now threatened) to investigate election methods, its activities would not be confined to localities where the negro vote is heavy. It would not be content to look into the elections which Republicans are in the habit of contesting.

Were such a committee to go to Spartanburg or Anderson, in congressional districts having large white majorities, it would doubtless summon 40 or 50 managers of elections from as many precincts and examine them under oath. These managers would be honest men, truth telling men, who have not wilfully connived at frauds, who have never assisted in cheating a Republican candidate. The Republicans seldom nominate candidates for congress in these districts. Here are questions that would be asked by the committee:

"Mr. Manager, at the last election did you require all the white men offering to vote to exhibit their registration certificates?"

"Did you inspect the certificates carefully and see that they were properly signed?"

"Did you permit any man to vote who did not show a registration certificate?"

"Did you require all applicants to vote to exhibit their tax receipts for the preceding year?"

"Did you allow any ballots to be cast by men who did not bring their tax receipts to the polls?"

"If you did omit to require these receipts to be shown, do you not know that these ballots were illegally cast under the laws of South Carolina, made by white Democrats?"

The average election manager of South Carolina would, on the witness stand, tell the truth. So would the average citizen. If the election was, at any precinct, loosely conducted, if managers disregarded the law because they knew that no one was trying to commit a fraud, that there was no motive for the commission of fraud, the truth would come out. It could not be suppressed.

If, then, it should appear that we do not enforce the rigorous, though constitutional property and literacy qualification for suffrage that we have enacted, with what grace could we defend them?

If our people were compelled to confess that that they were careless about the enforcement of their own election laws, what would be the embarrassment of a Democrat defending his seat in congress against a Republican before a committee composed of a majority of Republicans and appointed by a house in which the Republican majority was small?

Granting that our suffrage qualifications are lawful, that they are not conflictive with the federal constitution (and of that we believe there is no doubt) could we expect indulgent or even just consideration for them from Republicans if we admitted that we played fast and loose with them?

We are drifting in this matter of registration and elections. We are drifting towards shoally waters. If our General Assembly and our own election officers do not have a care, here will be interference from outsiders. Our election laws are not unjust, they are not discriminatory, but, nevertheless, they are under suspicion.

COLORED LAWYER AVERS MAGEE MAN OFFERED \$1,000 TO HIM FOR HIS BALLOT

Attorney R. L. Vann Tells How Attempt Was Made to Buy

His Vote and Influence.

Would \$1,000 look good to you? If a politician approached you and wanted you to support William A. Magee, would that amount of money induce you to sell your vote? In brief that was the substance of a proposition put up to Attorney R. L. Vann, one of the best known colored members of the Allegheny county bar, by a Magee worker.

Attorney Vann so told a big crowd of his race at a meeting last night in the Watt street school. But Attorney Vann is not the kind of a man to be bought and he scorned the offer, as a man would a dog who would snap at him from behind.

Magee followers had prepared a trick circular to distribute throughout the Fifth ward, setting forth that it would be an easy matter to buy the Negro vote, and in that way get a majority for E. V. Babcock for mayor. Mr. Vann got hold of one of the circulars before they were circulated and nipped the plot in the bud by boldly telling his audience last night how Mageeites had in reality sought to buy his vote.

WILMINGTON DEL. ATT. VANN JULY 24, 1917

Sufficient for Voting Purposes.

The story is told of a Negro in Philadelphia who went before the board of military registration, but was unable to say whether he was 21 years of age or not. He was asked if he had voted and replied in the affirmative. But on being informed that he could not vote unless he was 21, he replied, with a grin: "Well, boss, I don't think it's that way in the Seventh ward."

Possibly not. And the same might be said about voting qualifications, as to age, of Negroes in some of the wards in Wilmington. It is easy to assume the legal age for registration and voting, despite what may be the real facts in respect of some applicants.

The Constitution of Delaware, promulgated June 4, 1897, provides "that no person who shall attain the age of 21 years after the first day of January, 1900, or after that date shall become a citizen of the United States, shall have the right to vote unless he shall be able to read this Constitution in the English language and write his name." It was really remarkable how many Negroes who applied for registration the ensuing year—the first election year after the new Constitution became operative—were born in the year 1879, and there were enabled to evade the education test. And seldom could the assertion of the applicant's successful challenging of the law be successfully challenged. And, indeed, are the ways of politicians to beat the law for the purpose of securing votes.

Political - 1917

Suffrage

PORTLAND ME TELEGRAM

AUGUST 5, 1917

The colored vote in the North is now a source of worry to Democratic leaders, and because of it they are skeptical about carrying several congressional districts in the next general election. If it were in the South it would be less disturbing as they would know what to do. The influx of colored men to Northern points is likely to have a controlling influence in the election of many representatives to Congress in places where the margin is none too large. Among the districts now held by Democrats which may be involved in a change, with pluralities of less than 500 are: Delaware, Fourteenth Illinois, First Indiana, Thirteenth Indiana, Eleventh Iowa, Fifteenth Ohio, Thirtieth Pennsylvania, Thirty-second Pennsylvania, eight in all, that could be easily changed by a few votes. There are a dozen others with pluralities of less than 2,000 which might easily be shifted if the movement were large enough. Below the Mason and Dixon line the Democrats would see to it that enough of the colored vote was disfranchised to insure the elections of their nominees. They would not dare to go to this extreme in any of the Northern states as it would be speedily and effectually rebuked by public opinion.

DEMOCRACY BETRAYED BY THE SOUTH.

"The greatest chastisement that a man may receive who hath outraged another, is to have done the outrage; and there is no man who is so rudely punished as he that is subject to the whip of his own repentance."—Seneca

Under the caption, "Democracy Betrayed by the South," the New York World, in its issue of December 23, 1917, says:

Section 2 of Article XIV of the Constitution of the United States provides that:

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State or the members of the Legislature thereof is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

This provision of the Constitution, together with the Fifteenth Amendment, declaring that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of "race, color or previous condition

of servitude," has been nullified since the Hayes Administration withdrew the Federal troops from the Southern States.

For forty years the right of Negro citizens to vote in the South has been persistently denied and the penalties provided by the Constitution have never been enforced. No Southern State has ever suffered a reduction in its representation through its refusal to permit Negroes to vote, although the provision of the Constitution is mandatory upon Congress.

To us, this appears to be a case of "chickens coming home to roost." It continues:

This over-representation which the South has held for more than a generation it owes to the Northern Democrats who have protected the Southern States from a punishment which Democrats in general have deemed a gross infringement upon the sovereign right of every State to regulate its own life and its own affairs. But the Southern States are now preparing to acquiesce in such infringement and to nullify the principle of local self government to which the Democratic party has tenaciously adhered since the time of Jefferson. Their Senators and Representatives in Congress have already voted for such nullification in the resolution submitted to the Legislatures of the several States the prohibition amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and practically all of the Southern Legislatures are expected to ratify it.

Without the votes of the Southern Senators and Representatives this resolution could not have been submitted; without the votes of the Southern Legislatures the amendment cannot be adopted. Nation-wide prohibition, if it comes, will be imposed by States which have turned

their backs as squarely upon their ancient principles of government as the Russian Bolsheviks have turned their backs upon the obligations of democracy.

These are grave and emphatic charges. We have called attention to the fact that the imperialistic and centralized form of government now being promulgated and supported by the present administration is the same kind of government advocated by the alleged advocates of "the bloody shirt" years ago. What was all wrong then is all right now. It was all wrong then because a Republican was in the White House. It is all right now because a Democrat—a Southerner—occupies this same palatial residence of the nation. The New York World says:

When that day arrives the South can expect no more help from Northern Democrats in resisting the enforcement of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. The cry, "No Force Bill! No Negro Domination!" will fall upon deaf ears. If the South is determined to have a centralized Government that regulates the personal habits of the American people it must accept a centralized Government that regulates Negro franchise and all that pertains thereto.

This is a threat. Will the Northern Democrats have the nerve to enforce it? It emphasizes it in the following language:

Before many years have passed the inevitable swing of the political pendulum will bring about a Republican Congress—a Congress that is Republican both in the House and the Senate. When that Congress convenes it is certain that another attempt will be made to reduce the representation of the South. Southern domination of the present Congress has not been agreeable to anybody in the North, Democrat or Republican. Men like Claude Kitchin have been treating the rest of the country like a conquered province, imposing outrageous burdens of taxation and giving as little as possible in return. The price of wheat for the Northern farmer is fixed by due process of law, but the Southern farmer is allowed to charge for his cotton all that the traffic will bear and is demanding more. All those chickens will come home to roost some day.

It is time for colored folks to smile. God is holding the destiny of nations in His hands, and the destiny of some people. All of these declara-

tions sound good to us. Here are some more of the same kind:

Nobody can object to the Southern States imposing the most drastic prohibitory laws upon themselves, but when they undertake to rule New York and Pennsylvania and Massachusetts and say what the people of those States may eat and drink, then the Southern Democrats have again cut themselves off from the body of Northern Democrats as effectually as they did in 1860 when they demanded that the Northern Democracy must abjectly surrender to their views of the institution of human slavery. Northern Democrats will no sooner think of surrendering on the issue of personal liberty than on the issue of slavery.

If the South is determined to go ahead with this insensate policy—if this new sectionalism, of prohibition is to be imposed upon Northern and Eastern States by the South and West, then the Southern Democrats will have again taken themselves out of the Democratic Party and must abide by the consequences, whatever these may be.

The Northern Democrats aided the Southern Democrats in denying to colored people personal liberty and now more than forty years afterwards they find themselves "hoist with his own petard." Where will the colored people of the North and the South be upon this great question? Will they line up with the southern

people, with whom they have lived for many centuries, or will they support their new-found friends in the North?

This is a question for careful and prayerful consideration. Once more we give voice to the opinion that the time will yet come, if it is not now at hand, when the white South will insist upon the colored citizens exercising the right of suffrage and will be forward in supporting him in these new rights. The pendulum of justice theoretically, at least, swings as far one way as it does the other, and eternal justice will yet be done to one of the humblest and kindest races of people in all of this land.

For truth will conquer at the last, As round and round we run, And ever the right comes uppermost, And ever is justice done."

DISPATCH

St. Paul, Minn.

NEGROES IN OFFICE: No More in the North Than the South,

Mr. Barnes Points Out.

To the Editor of The Dispatch: Mr. Munger's woeful picture of the desolate, forbidding, hopeless Russianized condition of the Southern negroes "without the sunshine of hope to gild their way" is excruciatingly funny to any one who knows these people as they really are—the happiest, most care-free people on earth, to whom life is one perpetual carnival. His array of figures is, perhaps, somewhat appalling to the uninitiated, but they prove nothing to one who knows the true conditions. If every negro in Mississippi or Louisiana, or any other Southern state, voted, I don't believe any one of them could command enough votes from his own race to be elected to the legislature or Congress, because a Southern negro simply will not trust his own color. Nor could a negro get a vote from a white Republican. Mr. M. says there are five Republicans in the Georgia legislature; why are there no negroes among the five? The negro vote is evidently pretty strong in five of the Georgia districts. I have given you the answer for these five districts—the negroes don't trust their own race and no Southern white man, Republican or Democrat, is going to vote for one. Now give me a little information, Mr. Munger. How many negroes are in Congress or the legislatures of the Northern states where you say they are given every right guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States? Why are there no negroes in the Minnesota Legislature? Don't tell me there are no negroes intelligent enough or ambitious enough to run for your legislature; be honest about it Mr. Munger and tell us why you keep them down and only let them vote because you know you can control their votes. Mr. Munger insists that the blacks and also the poor whites are disfranchised, and I admit the charge in so far as those states where the "3-R" test is in force are concerned. But are we any worse than some of your Northern states whose laws forbid any man to mark another's ballot for him? Does not this also let out the ignorant? Does not the Federal government itself require a foreigner to learn to read and write before granting him citizenship?

A. BARNES.

COLORED SUFFRAGISTS OPPOSED TO PICKETING

Colored suffragists who attended the recent meeting of several hundred leaders and workers of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party at 3 East 38th Street, helped to pass the following resolution relative to the Washington pickets:

WHEREAS, Some men in the city of New York have said they proposed to vote against the Woman Suffrage Amendment, in order to rebuke the women who have picketed the White House,

BE IT RESOLVED, That we of the Woman Suffrage Party of the city of New York protest against this injustice. We have not picketed the White House and are opposed to such tactics as emphatically as any man in New York City.

Let it not be forgotten that a million women in the state of New York have asked the men of this state for the vote. Shall this petition of patriotic, honorable women be denied, in order to express condemnation of a handful of women?

These are times which call for calm mindedness, reason and fair play.

Men of New York, we ask you to do justice to the women of New York City and not punish them for the acts of a few.

COLORED WOMEN URGE

HEAVY REGISTRATION
COLUMBUS O. STATE JOURNAL

OCTOBER 3, 1917
MRS. ANNE DUNN, campaign chairman of the Women's Colored Republican Club, is naming a committee-woman in every ward of the city whose duties are to effect community organizations to get colored women to register and boost for Republican candidates.

The club, which now has a membership of more than 300, has opened headquarters on the second floor of the Wesley Building, 101 North High Street. The secretary, Miss Elsie Mountain, is in charge.

A meeting of the club was addressed by Republican City Chairman Cathcart and J. R. King, assistant city attorney, last night at Mt. Vernon A. M. E. Church.

Board of election officials yesterday urged Columbus women to register in the morning and early afternoon tomorrow, the first registration day, for the fall election.

The evening hours should be reserved for men who, in most cases, will be unable to register until then because of their employment, the board said.

Booths will be open from 8 a. m. to 2 p. m. and from 4 p. m. to 9 p. m. Every elector must register to be eligible to vote in November. Oct. 11 and 20 also have been set aside as registration days.

DEMOCRATS TREAT NEGRO VOTERS AT ORGY

EVANSVILLE IND FOUR NEWS
NOVEMBER 3, 1917

Democratic workers in the Seventh ward held an open orgy Friday night for the benefit of the colored voters and their friends. The meeting was held in the U. B. F. hall and colored women and children shared in a shady brand of entertainment.

Early in the evening a fracas was engendered by the free distribution of beer and a shooting was the result. Henry Cooksey, a participant in a quarrel, went on a rampage with a weapon styled as a gun.

The police were called and gave chase to the gun wielder. They chased him up an alley and captured him after one of the ambitious coppers had fired several shots at him. When the police got a look at the gunman they discovered that he was Cooksey, a Tid-rington worker. He was immediately released with due apology.

Ernest Tidington was one of the chief figures at the U. B. F. rally. He

circulated through the crowd of negroes, urging them to vote for Bosse and warning them if Bosse was not elected Tidington would lose his job.

Chief of Police Schmitt was present at the rally.

COLORED VOTERS MEET THURSDAY

NEW JERSEY BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL
INDEPENDENT COLORED VOTERS ASSOCIATION

New Jersey Branch of the National Independent Colored Voters Association of America will convene in state conference at St. Paul A. M. E. Zion church, Willow street, Thursday afternoon and evening.

There will be in attendance many of the most prominent leaders from all sections of the state. The migration of the negro will be discussed, with the view of advancing their economic and educational welfare, and how to best secure political independence for the race will occupy the attention of the assemblage from 2 in the afternoon until 5:30. At 8 p. m. a mass meeting to which the public and all who are interested in the advancement of the race are invited.

The principal address of the evening will be delivered by the Rev. S. L. Corrothers, president of the association. Other speakers will be Dr. J. P. Grogery, of Atlantic City; Rev. Dr. Charles D. Douglass, of Atlantic City; Dr. J. E. Proctor, of Princeton; Dr. S. B. Burchmore, of Princeton, and other race leaders from Jersey City, Newark, Asbury Park, Orange, Paterson, Camden and Mount Clair.

The committee in charge comprises Edward Reid, D. R. Worthy, D. A. Prather and F. M. McNeal.

EVENING POST

New York City

FEB 8 - 1917

The terrible thing about "Southern domination" in our Government is not the fact, if it be a fact, but the indifference to it of the North. The Chicago Tribune went to the trouble of writing a letter to every Senator and Representative at Washington, showing not only how the disfranchisement of negroes gave the South an unfair representation in Congress and in the electoral colleges, but also depicting "graphically how the South, dominating Congress, has contrived to impose taxes bearing more heavily upon the North than the South while carrying out tremendous pork-barrel raids on the national Treasury." What was the result? Of the ten Senators from New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, comprising the East outside of New England, just three replied. Two of these were Republicans, and said that they would work for the reform. One was a Democrat, who was non-committal. The Representatives did even worse. Less than a fourth of the 98 responded, fourteen favorably,

one unfavorably, and nine non-committally. Seven of ten Senators and 74 of 98 Representatives asleep at the switch! The worst of it is that other sections of the country displayed no great enthusiasm, either. And Penrose, who "assumed leadership" of the movement in this group of States, is at Harrisburg, engrossed in a fight over a very different sort of domination.

NEGRO VOTERS AND SUFFRAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING POST:

SIR: I want to say publicly one word of appreciation to the colored men who gave their votes for woman suffrage, as members of a race that knows what it is not to be considered "people."

When I was assigned on Election Day to picket one of the polls on Eighth Avenue, a number of my friends took occasion to warn me that it would be a hard job and a disagreeable one, because there are so many negroes in the district whom I must approach and ask to vote for our amendment. But I had not been on duty long when I realized that it was pleasanter to speak to the negroes than to address many of the white men. They were uniformly courteous, paid attention to what I had to say, lifted their hats when I spoke to them first and when they walked away, and—nearly all of them voted for suffrage. Not a single one was rude or sullen, as numbers of the white men were.

Suffragists have carried on their campaign with a liberality, a lack of prejudice that is unusual in campaigns. They excluded no race, class, or color from the benefits which they hoped to obtain.

The reward of this really democratic spirit was reaped on Election Day, when every party, class, and color helped to carry the suffrage amendment—not least among them a race which has known oppression itself.

We thank the negroes.

MARIE DE MONTALV
New York, November 9.

EVENING GLOBE

New York City

Ill-Timed Negro Boasts.

Editor Globe:—E. Herbert Sitgraves's warning to the leaders of the south in to-day's Globe is pure bunk. If the league of which he says he is secretary has any plan to force the south to recognize the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments it should have muzzled its secretary to keep him from "leaking." Sensible Negroes know better than to make such loud boasts. Nobody but Mr. Sitgraves believes that his organization can "force the south to recognize the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments." If the Negroes in this country could unite and stay united for sixty days on a proposition to create public sentiment throughout the country in favor of the enforcement of the letter and spirit of these amendments something might be accomplished. But like Sandy, I have me doots

about the success of the Colored Men's Social and Political League of America making the deed square with the word. Good generals never discover to the enemy their plan of campaign. This league of colored gentlemen through its secretary has warned, not only us poor Negroes, but the political leaders of the south. "Speech is silver, silence is golden." There does not appear to be much of either of these metals in the office of the secretary of the aforesaid league of "colored men."

JOHN E. BRUCE.
New York, Jan. 23.

Indefinite

HOME IMPROVEMENT
FOR NEGROES URGED

Plans of Georgia Whites Balked
By Colored Property
Owners.

Special to The Ledger.

ATLANTA, GA., June 27.—For the purpose of enlisting the co-operation of the Colored people in the plans for improvement and parkways as recently adopted by the white property owners of the Fourth Ward, a conference of members of the Fourth Ward rebuilding commission and a number of the most prominent Colored property owners of the ward was held last week at the Chamber of Commerce building.

The Colored people in session at the Big Bethel Church a few days before declared opposition to the plans suggested by the commission, and the meeting was called in order to counteract the feeling of hostility to the movement for better streets and sanitary conditions.

The opposition made by the Colored citizens, it was learned at the conference, is founded upon the suggestion of segregation. The delegation of Colored citizens explained that the opposition to this feature was not founded on race equality, but on the belief that all improvements needed by Negroes would be refused by the city council, and that Negro property owners would be given absolutely no attention by the authorities.

NASHVILLE TENN BANNER

AUGUST 9, 1917

Lodge knows that since the last census was taken, five years ago, hundreds of thousands of young men from the South have gone North to labor in shops. It is asserted that more than 250,000 Negroes have gone from Southern field to Northern factory. Such establishments as that of Henry Ford invite young white men from the South, and on June 5 those Southern whites and blacks, now residing at the North, registered in their balliwicks. The "population figures" and "census estimates" have nothing to do with the case at all. The registration figures are the only ones to count. Does Mr.

Lodge know of anybody in the South of the requisite age who failed to register? If so, let him name the culprit or culprits. Does he know of any registration at the North where more names are recorded than there are eligibles residing in the balliwicks? If so, let him speak out. The South is no shirker in a war. Every Southern man of any respectability will be obliged to Mr. Lodge if he will point out Southern slackers, and every one of them will be as swift as he to demand correction if Northern registrations have been "padded." If they have been padded, the infamy was perpetrated by Northern men chosen by Northern votes to official positions of trust. If they registered the names of men not eligible to draft it is not the fault of the South.

The fact is that the registration was perfectly honest, a heap honest than the average election. Ours is a patriotic people and they crowded the booths June 5 to offer their lives, if need be, to win the war, and instead of whining about it Lodge ought to be proud of the showing the North made in the registration.

PROV N Y EVE RECORD

OCTOBER 12, 1917

The Negro Women's Campaign Committee of One Hundred has addressed the following open letter to the New York State Women's Suffrage party:

"Our committee respectfully represents:

"First—That the Negro women of New York city feel aggrieved that the Woman Suffrage party of this city and state has said no word is disapproval of the heinous and savage crimes committed by white women upon women—our women and children at East St. Louis in July last.

"Second—That we find nowhere in any of its publications any expression which discloses its attitude on the question of the infamous 'Jim Crow' laws of the south.

"Third—We submit that the influence of the white woman in moulding public sentiment has clearly and decisively shown by the success of the Woman Suffrage party in those states where woman suffrage is now a fact and that but for the insistence of the white woman of the recognition of right to the suffrage the states which have granted it would not have been yielded to her demand for it. If therefore her influence is sufficiently potent to command recognition of her demands for justice for her sex and race, we cannot see why her influence would not be equally potent in creating a healthy sentiment against the wrongs and injustice of which we as Negro women justly complain."

THE WHITE AND TRITUNE

COLORED DEMOCRATS FORM.

Will Meet Wednesday Evening To
Hear Democrats Speak.

The North End Democratic Colored club will hold a meeting at Rumanian hall, Sixteenth street and Maple avenue, at 9 o'clock Wednesday evening. Several of the candidates on the city ticket and at least one other prominent speaker will address the meeting. The club has 210 members.

The officers of the club are James Cook, president; Dan Chambers, vice-president; Charles Rose, secretary. All colored voters who wish to affiliate with the democratic party are requested to be present.

Political - 1917

Suffrage

Negro Asks Governor

For a Responsible Position

PENSACOLA, FLA. NEWS
JULY 26, 1917

(By Chas. E. Jones, in Dixie.)

Governor Catts has on more than one occasion commercialized his position since he was elected governor. He has exhibited himself and spoken in towns for pay, so it created no general surprise when Catts was advertised as the free feature of a negro mass meeting to be held in Ebenezer church in this city. It is said he didn't charge the negroes for the performance.

The "honor guest" was the occasion of a gala occasion on the part of the negroes. Just what effect Catts had on the negroes can not be fully determined. There are rumors to the effect that negroes are contemplating organizing courts of "Guardians of Liberty."

As one reflex of the Ebenezer meeting George B. McKinney, a black and very ordinary type of negro, made application to Governor Catts to be appointed as a probation officer for Duval county and Governor Catts actually gave serious consideration of the appointment, as is clearly shown by letters written to the commissioners and of official record in the office of the clerk of the board.

The county commissioners had recommended J. C. Lanier to succeed himself as probation officer, but the governor wrote that McKinney had agreed to serve for nothing. His letter indicated a preference for McKinney and said "if he was a fit person there would be no objection to his appointment."

Wednesday of last week the commissioners met and took up the governor's letters as to McKinney. They wanted Lanier, but they did not want to displease the governor. They discussed at length "Mr." McKinney and the governor's request, but not a man on the board knew McKinney—not a man on the board had ever heard of McKinney.

It was agreed to have Commissioner Pickett go after McKinney, so that they could look him over before taking action on his appointment.

The governor's letter had told where McKinney lived. It was at 512 West Adams street, and he was found and brought before the board.

When Orison Pickett returned here was the ebony-hued aspirant, showing a white expanse of teeth. The commissioners did not know that he was the aspirant. They thought he was a negro who just

happened in.

"Couldn't you find Mr. McKinney?" inquired Chairman Meggs of Commissioner Pickett.

Pickett, whose love for a nigger is similar to the love a bulldog has for a rabbit, looked at Meggs with clouds of indignation. Pointing to McKinney he said "Here's your man."

"Well, I'll be damned," exclaimed Commissioner Eubank.

With characteristic dignity and concealed humor, Chairman Meggs said: "Hold on, gentlemen, let us investigate—this is a serious matter."

Then turning to the negro he said: "Did you apply to Governor Catts for the position of probation officer?"

"I sho' did, boss. I wrote him my own self, in my own hand. Ize qualified and I'll sho' do the work."

"Well," said Chairman Meggs, "the governor requires a photograph of all aspirants. Have you a good likeness of yourself?"

"I can have one tuk," said McKinney. But Meggs decided to "tuk" it himself, and J. H. Whitney was dispatched for a camera and soon returned.

McKinney got in position—he gave his trousers a sailor boy's jerk—he smoothed the lapels of his coat, and said "Ize reddy."

"Look pleasant," interposed Commissioner Eubank, and his "coonship" did the best he knew how.

When the negro took his departure with fond hopes that he would be appointed, there was something doing around the court house. Everybody had to express their opinion.

Several expressed the opinion that Burke had written the letters about McKinney, so it was decided to investigate.

I called on Mr. Parfitt, clerk of the board, to see the original letters regarding "Mr." McKinney.

These letters were all signed "Sidney J. Catts, governor." There was no "By J. V. Burke, secretary," anywhere on the letters.

Some declared that Burke did not so sign letters for Catts—that Catts rarely saw the letters Burke wrote for him. Some expressed the opinion that the governor took the commissioners for a set of fools, and believing that they would be over-anxious to please the governor, that without investigation they would recommend the negro for appointment—then the governor would flare up and remove the commissioners and parade it through the state press that he removed the Duval county commissioners for appointing a nigger to a responsible office and thus get the

"Crackers" shouting again for Catts.

This would also then give an opportunity for some of the curbstome patriots to get the job of handling the hundreds of thousands of dollars of the taxpayers' money, including the new proposed bridge bonds.

Whether Catts knew McKinney was a negro or not I do not know. I believe he thought him white. If he did, even then it shows the shameful carelessness in which important matters are handled in the executive office at Tallahassee.

McKinney was probably encouraged by Catts' speech at the negro meeting. When men elevated to office try to lead the negroes along any line there is a certain element among the blacks who take it for granted that they should have anything a white man has.

While the affair aroused indignation around the court house for a while, it soon became a subject of much humor.

After Catts' lecture to the negroes—after advising them as he did—it would not amaze me if Mr. Catts is of the opinion that Jacksonville should have one white and one black probation officer.

Knowing the county commissioners as I do, I am frank to say that I am confident that the members would resign and tell Catts in plain every-day language to cross the Stygian river, before they would ever recommend to the governor for appointment any kinky-haired son of Ham.

Governor Catts insists on patriotism for negroes. A few months ago he was telling his audiences that the greatest patriotic society was the "Guardians of Liberty." If patriotism is so good for the negroes, then, according to Catts, Guardian of Liberty societies among negroes would be just the thing for them. In fact, the national constitution of the Guardians of Liberty authorizes negroes to form negro courts of this order.

I don't know how many more negro meetings Catts will hold or what will result therefrom. I warn Mr. Catts now that the dashing, crashing, militant democracy of Florida bear many things among white men that will never be tolerated among negroes.

There are able negro leaders who doubtless would discourage any patriotic propaganda embracing negro "Gardeen" courts and teaching negroes the gospel of hate. Many white men led into the movement have quit the "shooting match," ashamed of the part that they played in the disgraceful game.

Mr. Catts can hold all the negro meetings he desires, but when he urges them to patriotic duty he had better not encourage them to organize any negro Guardians of Liberty.

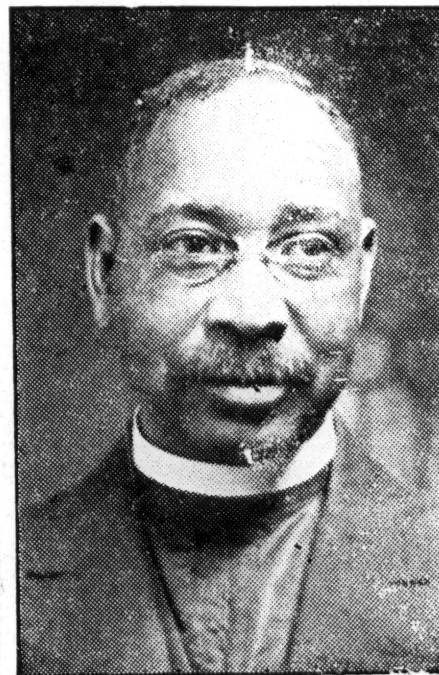
The south had enough of negro patriotic societies immediately following the war.

Another white man's secret society—the Clansmen—soon eliminated all of these black patriotic clubs.

One result of Catts' negro gatherings is inevitable—the appearance of George McKinney's seeking high and responsible position.

NEWLY ELECTED OFFICERS OF NEW ENGLAND SUFFRAGE LEAGUE.

The officers elected are President William Monroe Trotter, Boston; 1st vice-president, Rev. L. W. Boynton, Providence, R. I.; 2nd vice-president, Rev. W. B. Reed, Hartford, Conn.; 3rd vice president, Rev. John L. Davis, Portsmouth, N. H.; Recording Secretary, Rev. B. Harris, Norwich, Conn.; assistant, Miss Mabel Gibson, Boston; corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. E. Hill, assistant Mrs. Martha E. Augustine; treasurer, Rev. Walter D.



REV. M. F. SYDES OF R. I.
Recording Sec'y of National Colored Liberty Conference.

McClane of Cambridge; chaplain, Rev. E. P. Dixon, of Fall River, Mass.; chairman Executive Committee, Rev. J. W. Hill of Boston.

Executive Committee.
Rex. Johnson W. Hill, chairman, Boston, Mass.; W. H. Scott, Jr., secy., Woburn, Mass.; Rev. W. A. Lynch, Lynn, Mass.; Rev. D. S. Klugh, Conn.; Rev. A. Clayton Powell, New York City; Rev. B. W. Swain, Boston; Mr. J. H. Magnett, New Bedford; Rev. A. N. Shaw, Boston; Rev. A. W. Puller, Boston; Rev. E. T. Erwin, New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. Mary James, Cambridge, Mass.; Mrs. Virginia Trotter, Boston, Mass.; Rev. J. P. Washington, Everett, Mass.; Rev. M. W. Thornton, Mass.; John M. Niles, Harrisonburg, Penn.; Mrs. Mattie Clarke, Washing-

tong D. C.; Prof. Geo. E. Stevens, Lynchburg, Va.; J. M. Arbuckle, Cambridge, Mass.; Mr. Wm. D. Brigham, Dorchester; E. T. Morris, Mass.; Dr. J. W. Patrick, Mass.; Rev. Simms, Norwalk, Conn.; W. Q. Brown, Mass.; Rev. G. M. Brown, Mass.; Miss Eliza Gardner, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. I. Sisco, Providence, R. I.; Major W. J. Furlong, Melrose, Mass.; Mrs. Joseph Williams, New Bedford; Mrs. Joshua Crawford, Boston, Mass.; Rev. Marion F. Sydes, Providence, R. I.; Mrs. M. Cravath Simpson, Everett, Mass.; E. J. Holmes, Boston, Rev. D. L. Crosby, N. J.

NEGRO VOTERS HAVE TWO CANDIDATES

ARE WELL ORGANIZED THIS YEAR IN HARLEM DISTRICT.

Their Demands for Better Treatment Are Engaging the Serious Attention of All Political Parties.

A situation that is the attention of the leaders of political parties in the Mayoralty campaign has developed among the negro voters of the Nineteenth Assembly and the Twenty-sixth Aldermanic Districts, of Harlem, where the negro vote constitutes a large percentage of the entire vote of the district. For four years the negro voters of this section have been organizing, and his year they were successful in nominating two members of their race in the primaries. With the negroes thus organized, the political leaders have come to realize that these voters are a power to be reckoned with, and the campaign in Harlem has assumed greater proportions than in any previous political campaign.

For many years the negroes of the city have been dissatisfied with their treatment by the political leaders, and now, when their 12,000 votes may prove to be a big factor in the campaign, they are asking what they may expect in the way of fair and impartial treatment after election.

In the words of one of the negro leaders of the Nineteenth Assembly District: "They'll have to do a little something. That smile and 'come on boys' won't do any more." The colored people are not voting sentiment this year, this leader said. They are fighting for a principle—for fair representation of their district and their race. In the past, he said, the negroes had been overlooked; their district has been disregarded in the matter of civic centres and playgrounds. Moreover, he declared, it was unkempt, and proper police protection was lacking. There had

been a general inclination to be just a little bit unconcerned about the negro population, he said, but now that the negroes had organized and shown their strength they were beginning to receive the attention of all parties.

NEGRO CANDIDATES HOPE TO WIN.

There is good reason to believe that the two negro candidates for office will receive enough votes on November 6 to elect them. Edward A. Johnson, who has been nominated for the Assembly, was formerly dean of the law department of Shaw University, North Carolina. He also served as an Alderman in Raleigh, N. C., for several years, and is the author of a history of the colored race. J. C. Thomas, the colored nominee for Alderman, is a graduate of Cornell University. He is a young man, being still under thirty, but his friends say he is a real fighter.

Both these candidates were nominated on the regular Republican ticket in the primaries, but their names have also been placed on the Fusion ticket by petition. About one-third of the voters in the Nineteenth Assembly District are colored, while fully one-half in the Twenty-sixth, Aldermanic District are negroes. Judging from the support both these men received in the primaries in the white sections of their districts, their chances of election are considered excellent.

John M. Royall, president of the United Civic League, a leading negro organization of Harlem, says these two men will represent the citizens of Harlem without regard to race or creed. For years the negro citizens have had nothing to say in the selection of candidates or leaders said Mr. Royall, but this year the situation was different, and through organized effort they succeeded in making their voice heard.

Up to the present time the voters of this district apparently have not made up their mind as to how they will cast their ballots in the Mayoralty election. They have no great preference for any one candidate, and it is this situation which is worrying the political leaders. It is quite probable that before election each party will throw its heavy artillery into the district in an effort to swing the vote to their candidate, and already it is rumored in Harlem that Theodore Roosevelt will be called in at the last minute to help carry the district for the Fusionists.

In the meantime the negro voters are waiting for a frank statement from the candidates as to what they may expect if they elect them to office. They want to know if they will have their share of appointments, if they will be treated fairly in the civil service examinations and appointments from the civil service list, and if their section of the city will receive the same attention that other districts receive. The candidate who expects their

votes will have to meet these questions fairly, they say, and until this is done they are making no promises as to which candidate will receive their vote.

FEWER POLL TAXES ARE PAID THIS YEAR THAN IN OFF YEARS

2-1-17
Total of Only 1,911 Receipts Issued When Time Limit Expires; Harry Shinbaum Last to Pay

When Tax Collector W. T. Sheehan closed his office at 9:30 o'clock Thursday night, for the last day on which poll tax could be paid for the year 1916-1917, only 1,911 Montgomery county voters had paid the tax. This was the smallest number of voters to pay the poll tax in the past ten years.

No special rush featured the last day, in fact not as many voters paid on Thursday as paid on Wednesday. The collector's office, however, was kept fairly busy from 8 o'clock until 9:30 o'clock, when a number of voters after supper, realized in a sort of a panic that they had neglected their suffrage requirements and rushed to the court house. An unusually large number of young men paying their first poll tax called for this duty on the last day. On the last day 360 poll taxes were paid.

Below the Average.

The high water mark of poll tax payment for Montgomery county was established in 1914, for a full State and county election. At that time the payment reached 2,900. Even in off years, such as the present year, the payment has reached between 2,200 and 2,300 voters in Montgomery county. The payment this year is, therefore, practically 400 under the average of an off year.

The absence of so many young men on the border in the National Guard undoubtedly cut down the poll tax payment. While National Guardsmen are exempt from poll tax, it is to be remembered that half the young men, now serving on the border joined the guard after the mobilization order. Again, there were no candidates, either State, county or municipal, going about urging their friends to pay their poll tax.

No Regular Election.

Inasmuch as no election was scheduled for this year, comparatively little interest was taken in the payment of poll tax. While it is practically certain that a school tax election will be held this year, the voters did not seem interested.

The last man to receive a poll tax receipt as Collector Sheehan closed his book for the year was Harry Shinbaum. The first man to pay when the books were opened in October was M. W. Ellison.

THE COLORED MAN AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

The colored Americans have no political claim on this administration so far as demanding official recognition. If they obtain anything at all it will be by suffrage. Undoubtedly the colored brother must not depend so much upon his white brother if he hopes to succeed. Since the inauguration of segregation in certain channels the colored citizens are becoming more self reliant and independent. There is no reason why one hundred thousand colored people in this city cannot support their own charities. Hundreds of dances and other "shin diggs" are given weekly and are well supported. If the proceeds from these entertainments were applied to charity or other worthy enterprises how much better conditions would be among the colored citizens. If the one hundred thousand colored people are depending upon the democratic administration to give them a tit, they had better get such an idea out of their heads. The most the colored brother can hope for is protection in the courts and fair treatment so long as they behave themselves.

For several years hundreds of colored theater goers in this city demanded a theater of their own. They counted men bound from theaters managed by white men but still many would go anyway and be segregated. The courts upheld the rights of white theater managers to segregate colored people, but still colored people would continue to go to these theaters and continue to go now, in the face of their own up-to-date Howard Theater which is not receiving the support of the people. All of this segregation was not inaugurated under the democratic administration. It began under a republican administration and by republican managers and upheld by a republican judge of the District Supreme Court. The time has come now for the colored people to have some sense and support men who support them. Let us be thinking.

PRESS

Philadelphia, Pa.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN OREGON.

The initiative and referendum was for sometime the exclusive possession of Oregon. Its exercise seemed to prove such a high degree of intelligence on the part of the voters that it found favor with intelligent voters elsewhere and is now in full swing in a number of States. Oregon passes on a large list of proposals at every election and votes down the most of them. At the last election the voters of Oregon gave a good plurality to Wilson and Marshall and by a somewhat smaller referendum vote refused to strike out of the Oregon Constitution a prohibition of negro suffrage.

Oregon in addition to being the original Progressive State is highly conservative. It has never had but one Constitution and that was adopted in 1857, two years before Oregon succeeded in getting into the Union. It has the usual provision common to the Constitution of most of the States at that time confining suffrage to "white male citizens." The Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution nullified the word "white" in the Oregon Constitution, but did not remove it. Negroes vote in Oregon, but there are not many of them in that State and though they

all doubtless voted for the amendment to strike "white" out of the Constitution it was defeated by 714 votes.

The defeat of the amendment makes no difference in its relation to negroes voting in Oregon. It is simply a refusal by the people of Oregon to bring their Constitution up to date by striking out of it an obsolete and void provision. It indicates that if the Fifteenth Amendment had not been passed by Congress and adopted by three-fourths of the States there would still be some Northern States that continue to disfranchise the colored race.

It tends also to prove the wisdom of the Constitutional Suffrage party of the woman suffragists by showing that the only way to make equal suffrage universal in this country is through a Federal amendment, as without national action some States will hold on to the "male" restriction with the same persistent loyalty to the past as the Oregon voters show to the "white male" in the Constitution of their grandfathers.

N. Y. C. GLOBE

SEPTEMBER 27, 1917

Colored Women and Suffrage.

Editor Globe: We have just read the letter in The Globe of Theodore G. Farquharson, advising the Negroes of New York State not to vote for suffrage on Nov. 6. We do not know how much influence he has, but the reason which he gives for this advice calls for notice. He says: "It is not that I am opposed to suffrage, but that Negro voters should first know the status of their women in suffrage. The woman suffrage party has already thrown out a bait for Negro votes in this city by organizing a branch known as the Colored Woman Suffrage Party."

Mr. Farquharson is entirely mistaken—there is no such organization. The suffragists are not organized in branches, but by Assembly districts, just as the political parties are. There is a colored woman's headquarters for the Twenty-first, Twenty-third, and Thirtieth Assembly districts, as they are the centre of the section of the city most thickly populated by colored people. The headquarters is no more a "bait for Negro votes" than each of the other headquarters in the city is a "bait" for white votes. The status of colored women in suffrage is exactly the same as the status of white women. The amendment, which will be voted on Nov. 6, would enfranchise all the women of the state on exactly the same terms. The colored women have had precisely the same recognition in the campaign as the white women, and this is true not only of New York, but of every state where there has been a woman suffrage campaign.

If Mr. Farquharson "can see nothing but Jim Crowism in this proposed amendment," he should improve his vision by an investigation in the eleven states where equal suffrage exists. There is not in one of them the slightest distinction between the civil rights of the whites and the Negroes, nor has the question ever been raised in any of those states. He says that "questions of vital importance have been asked by intellectual Negro women and evaded by prominent white leaders." The head of the National Suffrage Association in the United States, and therefore in every state—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, 171 Madison avenue—will see that these questions are answered in full if they are sent to her. There has been some mistake if they were not answered.

During the suffrage campaign in New York in 1915, the opponents went among the Negro voters and asked if they wanted to "put the heel of white women on the necks of the Negro women by voting for the suffrage amendment." The best protection that the Negro women can have against tyranny on the part of either white women or white men is a vote, and colored men could not do a greater service for the women of their race than to put this protection into their hands. It is earnestly to be hoped that these men will not lose this opportunity to improve the status of their women, as it could not possibly be improved by any other method.

IDA HUSTED HARPER,

Chairman, Leslie Suffrage

BROOKLYN N. Y. TIMES

OCTOBER 16, 1917

COLORED MEN FOR POUNDS.

The Kings County Colored Republican Committee, which has its headquarters at 689 Herkimer street, has endorsed the candidacy of Borough President Lewis H. Pounds, and has notified him of that fact, stating that "you have done your utmost in giving the city in general and the borough in particular a good administration." The officers of the committee are: William H. McFarland, chairman; Walter P. Lofton, secretary; Elias Smith, treasurer.

Suffrage

CLARA O. TELEGRAM
DECEMBER 29, 1917

Rights of Colored People

In a recent address to colored people in Columbus, former Attorney General Timothy S. Hogan said:

"The men south of the Ohio who would attempt to pass laws contradictory to the constitution think they have a higher right than their fellow men. It is a belief in that sort of thing that made the Kaiser bring on the present world conflict." Since the days of the Ku Klux and the Red Shirt Brigades the South has not only attempted to pass laws contradictory to the constitution but in effect has succeeded. In the South the colored people have all the liabilities of American citizens and are deprived of its greater rights.

What Shall The Negro Do?

The Negro citizens of the South are placed in a most embarrassing position. Our white friends seem not to appreciate our perplexities. In every way we have sought to adjust ourselves to the white man's view of what is best. When the disfranchising amendment to our State Constitution was declared adopted, this writer advised that it would be best for us to submit, withdraw from active participation in politics, devote ourselves to moral, educational, and material betterment, and thus lift ourselves within the limitations of the qualifications prescribed. We knew that the amendment was unconstitutional. We knew that so soon as a case could be put squarely up to the Supreme Court of the United States that that tribunal could render but one decision. We made no effort to test the matter. We have sought other fields of activity. As a result the Negroes of North Carolina have increased their taxable holdings from about \$8,000,000 to near \$40,000,000. One of the objections most frequently heard against us was that we were not taxpayers. That objection can no longer be urged. Another was

that we voted en masse for one party and that as soon as we split our vote the white people would do the same. The Negro vote is now split. We have no party. We vote for our individual choice. And yet, in our city election recently held efforts were made to inject the race issue. In that contest Negroes were on all sides and for all the candidates. And yet the race issue was attempted to be drawn. What shall the Negro do? If quiescent under present conditions his caution is held up as an evidence of his unfitness. No race, we have seen it pleaded, capable of the responsibilities of citizenship would quietly submit to the deprivation of those rights. The fact that the Negroes are not exerting themselves in opposition to the unconstitutional methods by which they have been disfranchised is held against them as a sure evidence of their unfitness for the enjoyment of such right. What is the Negro to do? With him the classic old doggerel finds fit application:

I will and I wont,

I am kept in a stew,

I'll be damned if I don't,

I'll be damned if I do.

The latest decision handed down

by our Supreme Court declaring the "Grandfather Clause" of State Constitutions, and all other subterfuges by which the States of the South by amendments to their constitutions have deprived a large proportion of their citizenship of the right to vote on account of race, color, and previous condition of servitude, repugnant the spirit, and letter, and intent of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and therefore, null and void, should end the controversy. That decision was delivered by the learned Chief Justice White, a democrat, an ex-Confederate soldier, and was concurred in by a unanimous bench. It is to all intents and purposes the law of the land. Is it to be understood that Negroes must voluntarily surrender this high born right and content themselves with the position of vassals in a free republic? The time has come and now is when the Negro should contend for every right of his citizenship. And this he will do.

RECORD OF ADVANCE OF DISTRICT NEGROES

WASHINGTON, D. C. STAR
DECEMBER 14, 1917

No Cause in Their Alleged Unfitness to Deny American Citizenship to All Washingtonians.

To the Editor of The Star:

Opposition to District suffrage because of the presence of the negro vote is based largely on ignorance of the status of the negro people, a lack of sympathy with the struggles of the man lower down, and, as a whole, displays an unprogressive, and for the group of which we all form a part, a retrogressive attitude. As is evident to the close observer and student of human affairs, the colored population of the District of Columbia includes an intelligent and cultured group. Among them there are the wageearners, captains of trade and industry—such as the indus-

trial conditions of the District permit—and a large group of professionals. Here we see a more representative group of this portion of America's population than may be found in any locality. While there is a large number of the most intelligent of the race, it must not be forgotten that a number of these is composed of the ordinary folk (such as we find in every locality) from the states to the south. The call for government labor as well as the demands of the domestic service of social Washington, have attracted large numbers. Positions of honor and profit under the District and national governments have offered inducements to a smaller number drawn from all parts of the country. Scattered through every section of Washington are the rank and file of the negro working people—laborers, servants, porters and waiters. It is from this group that many have drawn their conclusions with regard to the so-called negro problem. Just as every group has its upper class, so the negroes of Washington have a class, sometimes forgotten, at other times ignored in racial discussions. This class of clerks, teachers, professional and business men and women compare favorably with those in any group and in any locality. The same comparison would hold with regard to the rank and file of other races in larger cities under similar circumstances.

Mistakes Regarding Colored Citizens

The knowledge of the average American concerning the colored citizen leads him to the conclusion that he is lazy, that he is ignorant, that he is dying out, that he is inferior, that he has misused the ballot and will never learn to use, that he is lynched always for rape, that he is seeking social equality, etc., in a similar strain. He knows a few negroes—Booker Washington and of the quarrel of Booker Washington and if the quarrel which divided the supporters of negro education some years ago; he understands more and sympathizes more with the Russian peasant than with the negro. Quite evidently, to all who understand his situation, there is need of knowledge, of understanding, of sympathy in a more general way.

The negroes of the country as a whole, and of Washington in particular, are realizing that they are American citizens, or, at least, Americans by birth, with the same feeling, thinking and willing attitude of the average American. Accordingly, the negro is no longer controlled by one party. He no longer votes one party ticket. American negroes are represented by vote in every political party, even the prohibition and socialist parties. In the District there will be found a majority who, as all Americans, will espouse the cause of the party which means the progress of a common country.

Partisan Motives.

In fact, the same motives which could lead the average white citizen to vote a certain party ticket in the District would lead the average colored citizen. Ample evidence of these statistics is found in the increasing number of votes other than republican among the negroes of the voting states of the north. Formerly the negro vote was associated and linked with the republican party. Today the negro, like the white man, has been led by so many friends and by such suave political guile that through necessity, when he now votes he votes with as much rational political sense as his white neighbor.

In our country we have only the tendency toward democracy. From our suffrage we bar large numbers of women, Mongolians and foreigners who have not passed through a probationary period; adult white men who have resided a certain length of time in

State; 9,000,000 colored voters in the north (1) by devices which enable white voters to evade disfranchising clauses, (2) by limiting clauses which deprive colored voters of the franchise, and (3) by boards of registrars who use their discretion in admitting candidates to registration.

Suffrage Must Be Extended.

It is conceivable that the suffrage that and will be extended. In early days England only church members were allowed to vote, then white male adults, then negroes by constitutional amendments, and more recently women in many states, and a drive is now being made for the federal amendment. Dogmatically no one can say how far democracy may go in the matter of the suffrage. Those who do not get on the team roller of progress may find themselves crushed under its weight. Opposition to negro suffrage in the District is not new by any means. In December, 1866, after the passage by the Senate and House of the bill granting suffrage to the District, "upon all of clerks, teachers, professional and business men who resided in the District, without distinction of race or color," the President (Johnson) vetoed the bill, with the expressed fear of negro domination as the cause: "It is within their power to come into the District in such numbers as to have the supreme control over the white race—and by the exercise of all the municipal authority, among the rest, of the power of taxation over property in which they have no interest."

President Johnson's Veto.

The absurdity of President Johnson's reasoning in this matter, as upon other subjects, was conclusively shown by later events. There were governmental dissatisfaction and financial irregularities in the District government, as was common to all governments of reconstruction days. Undoubtedly the negro contributed his share in these governmental failures, but only his share and more, as is evidenced by the contemporary documents of the period. Out of a population of 38,726 negroes in 1870 in Washington and Georgetown there were 23,843 above ten years "who could not write, and a large proportion of them were unable to read." Therefore a large number became the dupes and tools of political bosses.

Greatly Improved Conditions.

Who would be so unwise as to assume that this result would follow enfranchisement today? Ordinarily forty years form a small period to base judgment upon a race. But in America for white and black alike the period has been one of wonderful progress. Ignorance has been eliminated in the District, because opportunities for education have been made equal for both races. As regards economic wealth, the negro is a considerable factor in real estate in the District, as every real estate dealer of the northwest section knows. A colored bank, white banks, savings associations know their holdings. The negro then has the qualifications for progress in a democracy. Since physical force is becoming of secondary importance in social progress, there are three quite generally recognized weapons of evolution—wealth, education and the suffrage. The people of the District have the former two, but the latter we lack. Shall all the people of the District remain un-American because of the prejudices of a minority?

Among thinking men today sentiment color questions is undergoing rapid change. Note the sentiment of a southerner in a recent book:

Sentiment of a Southerner.

"There is no question here as to the restricted admission (to the ballot) of the great masses of our ignorant and semi-ignorant blacks. I know no advocate of such an admission. But the question is to whether the individuals of the race, upon conditions of restriction legally imposed and fairly administered, shall be admitted to an adequate and increasing representation in the electorate. And as that question is more seriously and more generally considered many of the leading publicists of the south, I am glad to say, are quietly resolved that the answer shall be in the affirmative."

This being the attitude of a representative southerner with regard to the masses of negroes in the south, what ought to be the attitude of the District citizen with regard to the group noted above? Dogmatic conclusions, "a priori" reasoning, generalizations from hearsay, sentiment inherited or environmental on matters of race, class or nation must undergo reconstruction if we are to have in practice, and not only in theory, a kingdom of peace and brotherly love on earth as it is in heaven.

CHARLES H. WESLEY.

Howard University.

MORE SECTIONALISM.

The revival of sectionalism during the presidential campaign was not unusual or unexpected. It always comes in those quadrennial periods. The Republican papers and politicians in the North can't refrain from assailing the South and playing on old war time prejudices as a means to getting northern votes, but after the election is over, having pursued that policy, they should not complain if the South is solidly Democratic.

The Detroit Free Press has entered a complaint that President Wilson got the greater number of his electoral votes from the South and that his election was due to the fidelity of this section to its Democratic allegiance. The gist of the complaint made in the Free Press article is embodied in this question:

Why should 8,500 citizens of Mississippi be able to elect a presidential elector when in Michigan 42,000 citizens are required to elect one with no more influence?

Well, Michigan once insisted with success that Mississippi remain in the Union and Mississippi has a right to vote for presidential candidates. Under the constitution she might choose her electors by a vote of the Legislature, if she wished to do so.

The endeavor made to disfranchise Mississippi white men while their former slaves did the voting, which the Hon. Zachariah Chandler and some other distinguished Michiganders of that era had a hand in enforcing, brought about a condition that caused Mr. Chandler to advise the Mississippians, or the South generally, to "raise more cotton and less hell." It put two negroes, Revell and Bruce, in the United States Senate, but it was a condition that naturally could not last. The whites took control and substituted L. Q. C. Lamar and J. Z. George as Senators. The country at large profited by the change and political conditions in Mississippi became measurably quieter, so quiet that

Michigan's leading Republican newspaper is now complaining that the vote there is unusually light compared to that in Michigan.

The South was no more solidly Democratic than was the far West in the recent presidential election. In the whole trans-Missouri region, from Canada to Mexico, Oregon alone went Republican. And in the territorial aspect, three-fourths of the country voted for Wilson. The Hughes states were those of the northern tier from Maine to South Dakota, with New Hampshire and Ohio omitted, as much "bunched" as those of the South. Michigan itself was looked on during the campaign as a doubtful state, and the Hughes majority there was not large.

It is true that President Wilson could not have been elected without the vote he got in the South. (The South was not entirely solid; West Virginia voted for Hughes). It is equally true that he could not have been elected without the vote of the West, or that of Ohio.

If the object of the Free Press is to revive the old question of adjusting representation on the basis of the franchise, it has tackled a rather difficult proposition, especially so since some of the states have adopted woman suffrage.

The New York Sun likewise devotes a leading editorial nearly two columns in length to that trite equestrian metaphor always brought into play when it is desired to make complaint of the South's political activity. The Sun means a protest against "pork," which is both sane and righteous, properly presented, but it loses both qualities when put in the guise of a sectional tirade. The Sun proceeds after this fashion:

In the Committee on Appropriations seven of the thirteen majority members are Southern Democrats.

Why didn't it state that of the twenty-five members of the Appropriations Committee, eighteen are from the North, and the chairman, John J. Fitzgerald, is from Brooklyn, a New York City borough.

"Pork" is an evil, whether it be for the benefit of the North or the South, and the Sun doesn't even undertake to deny that the North gets practically all of the appropriations of objectionable character.

Within the period since the civil war the Federal government has expended at least \$100 on public improvements in the Northern states where it has expended one in the South.

HAVE AT LAST COME TO REALIZATION THAT THE SOUTH IS STRONGLY INTRENCHED

The Atlantic Independent
Washington, December 28.—After the holiday recess of Congress the whole question of the South's methods of carrying elections and the denying to the Negro of the right to vote may come in for the biggest debate of the kind since the Lodge Federal Elections Bill was up for discussion a

quarter of a century ago.

The introduction of a corrupt practices act by Senator Owens and the announcement by Senator Boies Penrose that he would support a bill similar to the Lodge one of 25 years ago are the embers that might fan the

glames. The introduction of the stringent corrupt practices act by the Democrats followed their big howl and allegation that the thousands of colored men who had recently quit the South to accept work in the North had done so with the intention of voting in the last election. Though efforts were made by the Department of Justice to substantiate this allegation it has not been proven, but, on the contrary, it has been shown that the men were attracted to the North by the prospect of better living and civil conditions as well as wages.

The kicking Democrats shut their eyes to the fact that through the actual robbing of the Negro of the right to vote that the South had a sure 138 votes in the Electoral College, and thus enabled President Wilson to be re-elected by a small margin.

The North and West are waking up to this undue advantage which the South has over them with the disfranchised colored men not voting.

poses of swelling the Electoral College, and then practically abandons them when matters of civic or educational import are at stake. Influential newspapers of the North and West, which would have depreciated any suggestion a decade ago that the rest of the country would make against the South conform to the ideals and laws of the Republic, are now crying over the undue advantage of the country and are urging the reduction of Southern representation in Congress as a penalty for the disfranchisement of thousands of its citizens.

Chicago Tribune Protests.

The Chicago Tribune, which no one accuses of being over friendly to the Negro, is one of the journals yelling loudly that the South has an undue advantage over the rest of the country in counting for Congressional representation its thousands of disfranchised colored citizens.

The Tribune declares itself as believing that "the Negroes en masse is unfit to rule the South,—but we ask the nation to stop the counting of this unvoted Negro vote. It is counted in the Electoral College. It is not counted in Southern election precincts, but it is counted in the vote of the nation. The Democratic party won this year with the uncast Negro vote and now the Attorney General is chiefly

interested in discovering whether or not some Negroes escaped from the South, where they had the right but not the privilege of voting, and voted in the North where they had no right to cast a ballot."

The Newark (N. J.) Eagle and Star voices the sentiment of the aroused North when it says: "Everyone knows that the Southern States have made Negro suffrage a mockery and an empty phrase.—There isn't any colored line in the Constitution of the United States. There was none in the gentle philosophy of Abraham Lincoln. And there can be none in the doctrine of the 'new freedom' and equal rights for every man if that doctrine is anything but partisan buncombe and yellow journalistic chatter.

"The acid test of the sincerity of President Wilson and the honesty of his followers has come. By the position they take in the 'force bill' they will recognize and secure the rights of every man, black or white, North or South, or they will stand convicted of absolute betrayal of the fundamental principles of Americanism."

There are 1,927,000 colored males of voting age in the South, more than three-fourths of whom have been disfranchised through 'revised' State Constitutions. Though the United States Supreme Court has knocked out the 'grandfather clause' in the

acts, there has been but little increase in the Negro voting strength South. If 1,000,000 of these men in the South had been allowed an untrammelled right to vote several of the Southern States may have gone to Hughes, and thus Wilson would have been defeated.

Porto Rican Suffrage.

That the South is strongly opposed to any suffrage except white was indicated in the debate on the Immigration Bill last week. It is further shown in the effort to pass a property qualification for members of the Porto Rican legislature. The matter came up under the head of the Porto Rican "self government bill," and has raised a storm of protest from Porto Ricans of all classes. Universal suffrage has prevailed on the island since before the Spanish-American war, yetth eb illno w pending before Congress will disfranchise 175,000 of the 205,000 voters on the island. A property qualifications of \$1,000 is provided for members of the Senate, and one of \$5,000 for the House of Representatives of the Island. Among the strongest kickers against the proposed legislation are interests connected with the American Federation of Labor. Of course, Porto Ricans are

not Anglo-Saxons and neither are all of the white race. Race lines are not drawn, like they are in the United States, however. — Afro-American Ledger

THE COLORED POLITICIAN.

The colored politician has passed off the scene of action. He no longer occupies a seat upon the stage of action. He is not invited to the councils of the party to which he has been identified for many years. The colored politician is an object of pity. When he is seen, it is alone and he has a look of forgetfulness. When he was in power he soon lost sight of his benefactors. His brothers in black were to have a passing thought. If he was given power, it was not long before he transferred it to his brother in white.

As a factor the colored politician is a political nonentity. He now dreams of the past and wishes for the retrun of reconstruction days, when the republicans recognized him as a factor in the body politics. In no state of this republic is the colored politician a factor, one perhaps, and that is Kentucky. His cowardice is too perceptable which makes him a losing factor in state and national politics. The white republican politician would have to believe that the enemies of the colored politician are in the democratic party. It is true that southern democracy is inimical to the southern colored politician, but The Bee is confident that there are hundreds of white democrats in this country who are just as good, true and loyal to the colored politician as some white republicans.

Because a man or party is marked republican is no evidence of loyalty. The colored voter, as The Bee has said from time to time, must look and go beyond party affiliation for men who represent something.

The colored politician must get wise.

UTICA N. Y. HERALD-DISPATCH
OCTOBER 1, 1917

A meeting of the Colored Republican Club will be held this evening at the home of C. C. Smith, 426 Broad street. The public is invited to attend the meeting. Refreshments will be served.

Political - 1917
Office Holding

Is Elated Over His Re-election to a Seat in the Council of the Sixth City.

"What did you say? How do I feel? Why! how do you think I should feel over the election?" said Councilman Fleming on being interrogated by an ubiquitous reporter of The Advocate. "Glad does not express my feelings. Deeply grateful would be better. You may say to the voters of Ward 11 that I appreciate more deeply than I can express the confidence they have in me as evidenced by the large vote given me. I look forward to the future fully conscious of the responsibilities placed upon me. I shall endeavor now, with the aid of the African council, to erect the much-needed bathhouse for which I have

worked hard during the past two years. I shall give the best that is in me for the welfare of all the people of my ward, and am determined that as far as in my power lies their interests shall be conserved. The support given me by members of my race is an encouragement to me. To the valient women who neglected everything and devoted their time on election day to my interest, I can hardly express my gratitude. I will return to the city council reinvigorated, with the hopes, aspirations and ideals for which the race is nobly striving held aloft before me, and endeavor to 'do my bit' for the common cause."

Here's Eleventh Ward Councilmanic Vote

	First.	Second.	Third.
T. W. Fleming.....	1277	52	32
J. J. Benner.....	864	117	46
E. Stanley	468	181	48
J. J. Clarke.....	100	62	48
M. Benjiman	266	42	24

Attorney Alexander H. Martin, candidate for municipal judge, polled 13,952 votes. The judges elected are William Beebe, Dan I Cull and Walter McMahon.

The Victory.

Harry L. Davis has been re-elected mayor of Cleveland in a landslide! This victory is much the more significant on account of the vicious attacks made upon the mayor by the Cleveland Press. It is a stinging rebuke to the mud-slinging variety of political campaigns, and should end for all time the attempt to "railroad" any man into the mayor's chair by any gang of graft-seeking politicians.

In the Eleventh ward Thos. W. Fleming, councilman, has been returned by a larger majority than in his former election. There is an added significance, too, in the fact that Fleming's gain was noteworthy in precincts where the white vote predominates. Despite the underhand and virulent attacks upon Mr. Fleming, he has again demonstrated that he is no "political weakling." Even the last hour attempt of a certain political "deadhead" to knock Fleming fell short of doing the "hoped-for."

There is need for rejoicing in the Davis-Fleming camp, and who grudges them the merited victory?



HON. A. LEE BEATTY.

Ohio has had at different times fourteen Colored men in its Legislature. All of them did good work for the race. A sketch of Hon. Harry C. Smith's career will be published next week. Mr. Smith is editor of the Cleveland Gazette and while a member of the Legislature secured the passage of bills that have helped the race in its fight against discrimination and lynch law.

Negro Appointed To Detective Force

Knoxville, Tenn., Special.—The city commissioners in session at their regular meeting on last Friday morning appointed three additional men to the city detective force and among those appointed was John Singleton. Detective Singleton has been doing plain clothes duty for several months although his appointment to that position had not been acted upon by the commissioners until last Friday. The promotion carries with it a salary of \$90 per month. The race has cause for elation also over the appointment of David Saunders, a local Colored citizen, to the police department, making a total of five members of the race now serving on the city police force.

Mayor John E. McMillan, popular among the Colored race in the city because of his interest manifested in their welfare, nominated the two members of the race for the positions.

The action of the commissioners in giving the race in the city this added representation was the source of much favorable comment from every angle among the members of the race here.

THOMAS W. FLEMING
Advocate

Our Race Man Re-elected to Council of Cleveland

FLEMING

RESERVING JUDGMENT

THERE IS ALWAYS TWO SIDES TO EVERY STORY, and the thinking man or woman reserves judgment until the facts are all in. For the past month or two Chicagoans have been surfeited with stories of crime, malfeasance in office and graft, until they have been led to believe that there is scarcely an honest official in the city's employ. From the chief of police down to the lowest dive keeper the ax has been swung, and with bonds that total up into the hundreds of thousands, the victims in and out of jail await their trial. *The Chicago Defender 1/27/17*

The second ward has been especially hard hit, not, perhaps, because there is any more lawlessness in this particular section than in any other, but because of the mixture of the races. It seems to go against the grain of a great many people to see the darker brother prosper or hold any position that a white man would accept. Let it be understood we, as law abiding citizens, are just as much opposed to corruption in any form as other citizens, and are not averse to doing all in our power to stamp it out. Undoubtedly the second ward does need purging, more so since the "red light" district at Twenty-second street was wiped out many of these underworld people found refuge a little farther south in districts occupied by respectable families. We have protested time and again, but to no avail, and so we welcome even at this late day the effort to clean up our ward.

Our alderman, Oscar DePriest, has come in for a lion's share of the blame for existing conditions; we read in the daily papers of his indictment under several counts, and are told that the case is clear against him. The alderman has not been heard except by a few of his constituents and it is reasonable to suppose he has something to say about the matter. We do know of his splendid record in the city council. We do know that it has been his pleasure to go to the front for any deserving member of his Race; we do know that he has been an honest and honorable business man; we do know that he has been a prime mover in every movement that tended for the uplift of the Race. Why, then, does it not become each and every one of us to refrain from passing judgment until the courts have passed upon his case?

Thomas and Johnson Win in New York Primaries

Chicago Defender 9/29/17

(Special to the Chicago Defender) leaders throughout the respective territories in which these two gentlemen were candidates. House-to-house canvassing was made and all the members of the Race were aroused to their sense of duty in this effort to win the regular nomination for members of the one of the Race for the offices of general assembly and alderman, we finally triumphed on primary day and E. A. Johnson was nominated for member of the legislature from the Twenty-first Senatorial district and James C. Thomas as alderman.

Mr. Johnson won by a narrow margin of seventy votes, and Mr. Thomas by forty. Both are representative men, standing high in the business world, and are accredited with considerable ability, and if elected will reflect credit upon themselves and the Race with which they are identified. The day preceding the primaries great teamwork was done by the Race

At a jubilee celebration, given by the United Civic League following the nominations, it was generally acclaimed that the inspiration, gained from advice and instructions given by Alderman Anderson contributed the largest factor to the success of the candidates.

It has been suggested by the leaders, and plans have already been laid to carry the suggestion out, to have Alderman Anderson come to New York and make a speech in behalf of the aldermanic candidate, and Representative R. R. Jackson to speak in behalf of the candidate for the legislature. It pointed out that this would inspire the Race more than any other agency. It is the hope of the leaders in Harlem if such an invitation is extended to Alderman Anderson and Representative Jackson, that they may be able to see their way clear to come and "do their bit" in this great fight for effective Race representation on the New York board of aldermen and in the state legislature.

Edward A. Johnson, nominated for the assembly for the Nineteenth Assembly district, has a distinguished record. He defeated his opponent for the nomination by 134 votes. He is 55 years of age and was born at Raleigh, N. C., where he was admitted to the bar and served for some time as an assistant to the United States attorney for the district. He is a graduate both of Atlanta and of Shaw universities and for some years was a trustee for the latter institution as well as its dean. Four times he went as a delegate to Republican national conventions. He is also an author.

The assembly candidate came to New York and was admitted to the bar in 1906. Among his works is one on the "National Negro Business League," a "History of the Negro Race," "The Negro Soldier" and half a dozen other authoritative productions.

Quite as interesting is the candidate for the aldermanic board, James C. Thomas Jr. His father is an undertaker, who has amassed a fortune that is said to approach \$1,000,000. Young Thomas went through the public schools, was graduated from the City College and then went to Cornell where he took high honors and was a member of the track team.

He also was admitted to the bar in 1912 and was a delegate at large to the Constitutional convention. His home is at 2229 Fifth avenue. He is a candidate for alderman for the Twenty-sixth Aldermanic district of the Twenty-first Assembly district. He won his fight by 150 votes.

The members of the Race of the district held a rally and parade last night in Harlem, and said that their candidates would breeze in at the fall election.

A flying report says that Philadelphia has 287 Negro policemen. Sounds like a fairy story, "don't" it?

Wouldn't mind the high price of foods if they would kindly raise the wages. Some one is reaping immensely. It must be the down-trodden producer—the farmer. Well, he's had a — of a hard time up until now. But he might take his revenge on the installment plan.

Very Latest News

The Chicago Defender 1-13-17
CHICAGO DEFENDER NEWS SERVICE

DENNISON APPOINTED ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 12.—Col. Franklin A. Dennison, commander of the Eighth Illinois Infantry, has been appointed assistant attorney general for the state of Illinois. This was one of the first appointments made by Attorney General Brundage. Dennison's appointment was the first of the Race, as he was the first assistant corporation counsel of the city of Chicago, first to serve on the inheritance tax commission, appointed by Judge Purdy and reappointed by Judge Scully, and the first colonel to command a regiment on the Mexican border.

CHICAGO'S FINE EXAMPLE

The final returns from the recent election in Chicago are illuminating indeed in the lesson they point to the colored citizen throughout the nation. An admittedly able colored officeholder, Louis B. Anderson, who had served his city well for years in various responsible positions from assistant corporation counsel down, ran on the Republican ticket for Alderman from the second ward. No charge has ever been made attacking his character. He ran and won in the regular Republican primaries. He was the regular Republican machine candidate. His opponent, the Democratic candidate, was a comparatively unknown, inexperienced proverbial white ward heeler, to put it mildly. Yet the returns show that in the wards where the vote was almost entirely white and Republican, the ward heeler ran away ahead of the colored corporation counsel. In the wards where the vote was colored Anderson carried the districts solidly. In his own election district but ten votes were cast for his Democratic rival. Both of these facts tell their own story and point their own moral. If the colored voters in our large cities expect to get direct representation in the affairs of the city and State they must do so through their own efforts both in the primaries and the election. Had not the colored men and women of Chicago enrolled and voted solidly in the primaries there would have been no colored candidate in the election. Had their leaders been so selfish or venal as not to have supported him after the primaries Anderson would not have won. There were no colored Democratic or colored Republican voters on election day. They were all colored Anderson voters. They had their man. So has a hundred other colored communities in this country. So has Harlem. Chicago points you a fine example, votes, and will be the first coloured man to serve in the State Assembly of the Empire State.

JOHNSON GOES TO ASSEMBLY

Amsterdam
Thomas Defeated for Alderman of 26th District.
Asks Recount

Edward A. Johnson, coloured Republican-Fusion candidate in the Nineteenth Assembly District, defeated his Tammany opponent by 323

J. C. Thomas, Jr., who ran for Alderman in the 26th Aldermanic District, is reported defeated, but has asked a recount, the final findings of which will be announced Nov. 21.

FURNISS A CITY FATHER
Indianapolis, Ind., November 15.—Colored voters here are rejoicing over the election to the City Council of Dr. Sumner A. Furniss, well known in Mystic Shrine circles.

Political-1917

Office Holding

Other Candidates Snowed Under in Second Ward Fight

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

Louis B. Anderson, the Chicago Defender candidate and the regular Republican candidate for nomination on the Republican ballot as candidate for alderman in the Second ward Tuesday at the primaries, won hands down. His overwhelming majority was the largest in fifteen years. W. G. Cowan, real estate dealer and backed by those who were against the policies of Mayor Thompson, was defeated, running 2,783 votes behind the winner. W. G. Anderson, attorney, who insisted on sticking in the race, and Lawyer Barnett were badly defeated.



LOUIS B. ANDERSON

Slap at Dailies and M. V. L.

Early in the day of the primaries a Defender staff representative made a round to the various polling places when quietness reigned and it was generally admitted by the Cowan men that Anderson would win by a big majority. Barnett and W. G. Anderson were never conceded in the running. The result of the victory of Louis B. Anderson is not only a victory for the Chicago Defender and the principles it stands for but it is a DIRECT slap at the Chicago daily papers, who do not wish to see the educated Negro rise in this city and who refused to endorse or even attempt to endorse Anderson because of his loyalty to Mayor William Hale Thompson, who has upheld the rights of the members of our Race in this city to the best of his ability and power. It was a slap at the Municipal Voters' League and they will from now on understand that we who live on this side of town know who we want without being told by them or the white press who to vote for at any time.

Victory for Clean Politics

It is also a victory for clean politics, for at no time in his campaign did the newly-elected candidate for alderman resort to mud slinging or personal remarks. He had what others failed to use—a diplomacy and a platform. The opponents used every known means to discredit him, even going so far on Saturday night at the Pekin theater to refer to one of the winner's co-workers as a "black imp." Other charges which fell flat were set afloat. The election vindicates Mr. Louis B. Anderson and

leaves with us a clean cut man to represent us in the city council.

Edward Santry (white), ex-prize fighter, whom all the dailies had backed for winner on the Democratic ticket, lost in a close fight. This ward being solid Republican, with the addition of at least 2,000 more voters than at the last aldermanic election should "united" put Anderson over with the greatest majority ever handed a candidate.

The Figures

Louis Anderson polled 4,351 votes and Wm. Cowan 1,568. Barnett 205, with W. G. Anderson pulling up the rear with 107. Lettrier (white) had a total of 292. 2,665 men went to the front for Louis B. Anderson, while 1,586 women rolled to his cause. Cowan's poll was, men 960, women 608; Barnett, 126 men, 65 women; W. G. Anderson, 89 men, 34 women.

The Defender reporter saw the various candidates after the result was decided and the following statements were made:

W. G. Anderson—The similarity of names caused my defeat.

Lawyer Barnett—The question wasn't put to the people right as to the moral conditions, but I'll support the winner.

W. G. Cowan—Well, I knew I had a fight. Anderson proved to be the people's choice.

The winner, Louis B. Anderson—I am deeply indebted to the people and to the Chicago Defender and I will assure them that my dealings will be purely square at all times. I wish to thank all for their loyalty.

The Chicago Defender earnestly hopes that all forces will unite now and defeat Wenig (white) in the coming election by voting for Mr. Anderson.

DR. BETHEA IN RACE

FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEE

TERRE HASTE, Ind.—Dr. Dennis A. Bethea has announced himself as a candidate for school trustee on a non-partisan ticket. He is the first colored man ever offering as a candidate for that position in this city.

Dr. Bethea is a graduate of Princess Ann Academy, Allegheny College and Jenner Medical College at Chicago. In his medical class he stood first at graduating. He is a postgraduate of Harvard University and won the Philomathean essay prize at Harvard. He is a director of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society, president of the Indiana Epworth League, and a member of the Vigo Medical Society.

Many of the physicians of the city have given him the promise of their support.

Two colored women are now mail carriers in Chicago. They are Miss Dorothy Hill, 4008 Evans Avenue, 19 years old, and Miss Mattie Gibson, 7924 Stowar Avenue, who was at one time a teacher at Tuskegee Institute.

National Baptist Union
3-3-17

COLORED POLITICIANS OF ILLINOIS WELL CARED FOR.

In Illinois the great Negro vote is not only adequately recognized, but is fully appreciated. In the state, county and civil service branches of government they are holding 1,144 appointments, drawing a total of \$1,151.850 annually, and yet with all of this fine showing, Governor-elect Frank O. Lowder has promised the race 100 additional appointments the first of the year.

The following is a list of the Negro appointments and elective offices in Illinois, with the salary paid: Major R. R. Jackson, elected state representative, \$3,500; Benj. H. Lucas, elected state representative, \$3,500; Edward H. Wright, appointed assistant corporation counsel, \$5,000; Louis B. Anderson, appointed assistant corporation counsel, \$3,000; Rev. A. Carey, appointed chief law clerk, \$2,400; James Tipper, appointed law investigator, \$1,200; Oscar DePriest, elected alderman second ward, \$3,000; Edward D. Green, appointed law investigator, \$1,500.00; James M. Brumfield, appointed assistant city attorney, \$2,400; Adelbert E. Roberts, appointed court clerk, \$1,800; seventy-five colored policemen, civil service, each \$1,200; nine colored police sergeants civil service, each \$1,500; ten colored sanitary inspectors, civil service, each \$1,500; one civil engineer, appointed, \$1,800; four colored nurses, appointed, each \$1,200; 600 colored clerks and carriers, post office, average \$1,200; fifteen colored firemen, civil service, average \$1,400; 300 colored laborers, appointed, average per day, \$2.50; fifteen colored appointees in Legislature, per day \$3; 105 colored clerks in city, state and county offices—per month, \$90.—The Indianapolis Recorder.

INDIANAPOLIS IND STAR AUGUST 2, 1917 COLORED PATROLMAN RESIGNS

Irving Hardy, a colored patrolman of a northeast district, sent in his resignation to the board of safety at its meeting yesterday. The resignation was accepted at once since it was understood to have resulted from pressure within the department. Some time ago Hardy was the subject of complaints to the police headquarters following a raid on an alleged blind tiger in his district during which some money disappeared from the pockets of a boy whom the patrolman is alleged to have searched. Hardy lives at 1426 Columbia Avenue. He has been on the force three years. John E. Zener, driver of an aerial truck at the fire station, Kentucky Avenue and Maryland Street, was made the subject of charges of insubordination and conduct unbecoming an officer filed with the board as the result of alleged irregularities. He will be heard Aug. 15. He has been under suspension since Tuesday and will remain so until the case is disposed of by the board. Zener lives at 905 Chadwick Street.

PENNSYLVANIA NEGRO GETS RARE APPOINTMENT.

The Searchlight Jan. 1917

John W. Parks, Esq., a member of the Philadelphia bar, has been appointed by Governor Brumbaugh, of Pennsylvania, to a position in the office of Attorney General. His special assignment, says the statement, is to compare and certify all laws passed by the Legislature and order printed with the original record of the bill in the House and Senate. Such a position, it is said, has never been filled by a colored man, and the salary exceeds any ever received by a colored man under the State or city government, being at the rate of \$15.00 per day. Mr. Parks is said to be one of the best known colored lawyers at the Philadelphia bar. He received his education at the Philadelphia High School, Hampton Institute and the University of Pennsylvania. At the latter institution he is credited with having graduated with second honor in the class of 1895. He has been in active practice ever since.

CALL

New York City

MAR 1 1917 COLORED WOMEN ENTER NEW FIELDS.

In the days when women policemen and women lawyers are still enough of a novelty to attract attention, it is especially pleasant to record the first entry of our colored sisters into these fields.

In Los Angeles, Cal., Mrs. Georgia A. Robinson is the first colored woman to be appointed to the office of policewoman. This is a civil service position, and her work is in connection with the juvenile bureau. Mrs. Robinson has been both an active suffragist and an organizer for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The first colored woman lawyer is Miss Caroline E. Hall, who, after receiving her degree of bachelor of laws, passed the necessary examinations admitting her to the practice of the law before the supreme court of the District of Columbia.

It is good to see the colored race thus make headway through the achievements of its women.

PATROLMAN MOSES COBB RETIRED ON PENSION

New York, Sept. 4.—Patrolman Moses P. Cobb, the first race man who was appointed to the police department over a quarter of a century ago, was placed on the retired list Aug. 15 by Commissioner Woods at the prescribed pension of the department.

ment. Officer Cobb, who is a brother-in-law of Battalion Samuel Battle, received his appointment long before the passage of the act consolidating Brooklyn and New York, and has served in many of the important precincts of the two boroughs. He returns to his home in Kinston, N. C., where he will spend the remainder of his days on his farm.

THOMAS AND JOHNSON ARE ELECTED IN HARLEM

Race for Alderman Is
Won by James C.
Thomas, Jr.

200 VOTES AHEAD

Heavy Vote Cast for Alderman
With Three in Field

E. A. JOHNSON VICTOR

Late Returns Wednesday After-
noon Show that He Defeated
Molony for Assembly by Less
Than One Hundred Votes—
Result in Doubt.

James C. Thomas, Jr., the col-
ored Republican nominee for Al-
derman of the Twenty-sixth Alder-
manic District, Manhattan, and E.
A. Johnson, colored Republican
nominee for Assemblyman of the
Nineteenth Assembly District, Man-
hattan, have been elected on the
face of returns given THE AGE
late Wednesday afternoon.

Wednesday afternoon Mr.
Thomas stated to THE AGE that he
felt certain of his election; that
while less than a half dozen elec-
tion districts were missing, mem-
bers of the Republican organization
were keeping a close watch on the
count, as there was some talk of
the Democrats resorting to fraud
to elect Frank Mullen.

Although announcement was
made in two of the daily papers
that Thomas had been chosen Al-
derman, the impression prevailed
that Johnson had been defeated un-
til Wednesday afternoon. A report
had been in circulation that he had

lost by a small margin to his Demo-
cratic opponent, and that he had
been counted out.

Late figures, however, showed
that Johnson had defeated Molony
by less than one hundred votes, the
count being:

Johnson, Republican, 2,214.

Molony, Democrat, 2,115.

Dutton, Socialist, 626.

J. C. Thomas, Jr., defeated
Frank Mullen for Alderman by
over two hundred votes. The
count follows:

James C. Thomas, Jr., Republi-
can, 1,962.

Frank Mullen, Democrat, 1,754.

Samuel B. Feinberg, Socialist
414.

The election of Thomas and
Johnson gives to the Negro race
its first representatives in the Al-
dermanic Board of New York City
and the Assembly of New York.

First Negroes Elected
to the Positions

in New York
Daily Herald

New York, Nov. 7.—Early re-
turns today indicate that colored
men have been elected to the New
York State Assembly and the New
York City Board of Aldermen for
the first time in the city's history.

Edward A. Johnson appears to
have been named as state assembly-
man from the Nineteenth district,
and James C. Thomas, Jr., as alder-
man from the Twenty-sixth district.
Both are from Harlem, which has a
large colored population.

Former Consul Payne in Town.
Mr. Christopher H. Payne, of West
Virginia, for fourteen years United
States Consul at St. Thomas, Danish
West Indies, was in the city last week,
reporting at the State Department and
visiting old friends. Mr. Payne retired
automatically as consul when the taking
over of the now Virgin Islands by the
United States by purchase from Den-
mark. Mr. Payne has gone to his home
in West Virginia and is on leave for
the time being. He may be tendered a
responsible position in connection with
the new government. While here, he
was the guest of Mr. W. T. McKinney of
1139 U street northeast.

HARLEM'S COLORED VOTERS' VICTORY!

NEW YORK'S NEGRO ALDERMEN

Johnson, Designated for As-
semblyman, Was the Son of
a Slave Mother.

NEW YORK

NOVEMBER 30, 1917

Harlem's colored population scored
high in the primaries in the triumph
of Edward Johnson, colored lawyer,
educator and realty owner, over a
white opponent in the fight for the
Republican designation for Assem-
blyman from the Nineteenth District.
John J. Lyons, nominated as Repub-
lican candidate for Sheriff of New
York County, is leader of that dis-
trict.

Lyons's district has 5,300 enrolled
Republicans, of whom 50 per cent.
are negroes. Every year there are
negro candidates, but this is the first
time that a colored man has bested
a white man for a nomination.

To Johnson, however, victory in
politics is not a novelty. In Raleigh,
N. C., he was for some years an Al-
derman, and several times was a
candidate for Delegate to Republican
National Conventions.

Mr. Johnson lives with his wife in
a three-story brownstone home at No.
17 West One Hundred and Thirty-
second Street.

"He didn't have the best start in
life," says his wife. "His mother was
a slave. But the boy plugged hard
and studied while he worked. He
studied law until the dawn and then
went to work. Others took an in-
terest in him, and then he went to
Shaw University, a colored institu-
tion in Raleigh."

Johnson was graduated with hon-
ors and for several years taught in
negro schools. He was eventually
called to the university from which
he was graduated and served there
as dean of the law school for a dozen
years. He came to New York to
practise law a decade ago. This
year's candidacy was his first ven-
ture in New York politics.

"There will be no racial issue," he
said. "The campaign will be on
strictly party lines."

F. J. SCOTT RECEIVES
IMPORTANT ASSIGNMENT

10-13-17
Emmett J. Scott, Executive Secre-
tary of Tuskegee Institute has been
named as special assistant to Secre-
tary of War Baker. Mr. Scott's duties
will be chiefly to advise the War de-
partment regarding the interests of
the Negro soldiers and the 10,000,000
American Negroes during the war.

He was for eighteen years confiden-
tial secretary to the late Dr. Booker
T. Washington.

Next week New York city will elect two negro Alder-
men. The two whose prospects are at least fair have regu-
lar nominations in districts, of which one has a majority
of negro voters and the other about a third. If they
shall be elected the spectacle will be offered of two black
members of the Board of Aldermen acting in the great
city in which about fifty years ago negroes were hanged
on lampposts by the anti-draft rioters. Time works
changes. New York city has 12,000 or 15,000 negro voters
and the number is fast increasing. There has been re-
cently an exodus of negroes from the South and from the
West Indies to the metropolis. It has now a larger negro
population than New Orleans or any other city in the
world.

Among the metropolitan negroes there are some very
acute leaders. They have already given notice that if
their candidates shall not be elected this year they will be
next time. On that ground they will make demand for
political recognition. In the future they do not propose
to be satisfied if they are given janitorships, or even a few
letter carrier or policemen appointments, but will insist
on having some things higher up.

WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—After the pres-
ent issue of THE AGE the Washington
management of the Bureau will be un-
der the direction of Miss Jeannette Car-
ter, claim attorney and notary public,
who has had much experience in news-
paper work and who is an active force
in uplift work. There will be no
change in the location of the Bureau.
Mr. Fortune has had much success in
the work of the Bureau here, but the
climate does not agree with him, being
low and damp, with intense heat from
April to October. Mr. Fortune will es-
tablish THE AGE Bureau at Philadelphia
later on, after resting and recuperating
at Trenton, N. J. THE AGE has a large
and increasing following in the Dis-
trict of Columbia.

Mr. Thomas Richardson who was ap-
pointed postmaster at Port Gibson,
Miss., by President Grant, and who
served in that capacity for thirty-six
year and as city councilman for twenty-
three years, and who is now employed
in the Boston postoffice, visited THE
AGE Bureau Monday of last week. Mr.
Richardson spends his vacation annually
in the winter at Port Gibson, where he
has valuable interests and friendships
of a lifetime. Mr. Richardson is one
of the few survivors of the splendid
body of Negroes who went to the front
in political affairs just after the war
in the South and by their ability and
honesty in public offices helped to give
the race so much of credit as it was
enabled to emerge with from the fearful
wreck of the Reconstruction era.

On Tuesday of last week Dr. J. E.
Springarn of New York addressed the
student body of Howard University in
the Andrew Rankin Chapel, at the noon

CROWN BACKED BY M. V. L. FOR ALDERMAN IN CHICAGO

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 25.—A report
issued here last week by the Muni-
cipal Voters' League, a non-partisan
organization, William B. Brown, a
real estate dealer, is given prefer-
ence over all other Republican can-
didates for Alderman in the primary
election to be held Tuesday (yester-
day). Cowan is also backed by sev-
eral other organizations.

Louis B. Anderson, assistant cor-
poration counsel, is the opposition
candidate and is backed by the local
Republican machine. The other
candidates in the ward are: William
G. Anderson, a lawyer, suspended
for two years by the Illinois Supreme
Court on a disbarment proceedings;
Louis E. Lettiere, clerk for the Chi-
cago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, and
Ferdinand L. Barnett, former assist-
ant state's attorney.

On the Democratic side the League
indorses Eddie Santry, ex-lightweight
pugilistic champion.

FIRST COLOURED MAN ELECTED CORONER

Amsterdam News
Dr. William F. Willoughby, a prac-
ticing physician of Englewood, N. J.,
also of New York City, was elected
Coroner of Bergen County by an over-
whelming majority. He received
13,336 votes, and his nearest opponent
received 3,651. He was the highest
man on the ticket, having received
the largest vote. This is the first
time in the history of Bergen County
that a colored man has been elected
to county office. Dr. Willoughby rep-
resents his ward in local politics as
one of the County Committee.

Political - 1917

Office Holding

MAYOR THOMPSON APPOINTS

DR. GILES JUNIOR PHYSICIAN

The Chicago Defender 1/27/17
**Has Passed Civil Service Test, but
"Color Line" Held Him Back;
De Priest Acts**

On Nov. 11 Dr. Giles and Dr. Leo V. English, both internes at Provident hospital, passed the competitive examination for the position as junior physician at the Chicago Municipal Tuberculosis sanitarium. Dr. English was fifth and Dr. Giles was placed sixth, although afterward the authorities admitted that Dr. Giles had topped the list, but the examiners had been "tipped" off that these men were not white and they were placed in this position. When their names were reached no appointment was made. Dr. English, wanting to finish his internship, waived his rights, but Dr. Giles demanded that he be taken care of.

Alderman De Priest to the Rescue

Dr. Giles went with Alderman De Priest to the sanitarium and consulted with Dr. Charles Halpell (white), the superintendent. They were referred to Dr. John Dill Robertson, the commissioner of health. De Priest was assured that the appointment would be forthcoming in a few days. After three weeks of waiting, Dr. Robertson was again visited by Alderman De Priest.

It was then that the alderman told that it would be impossible to appoint a "Negro," because patients would object; also the doctors already employed, and Alderman De Priest reminded Dr. Robertson that there were ready three nurses representing Race, and no objection had been made.

When the Second ward alderman threatened to take the matter up with the mayor, Dr. Robertson referred to Dr. C. P. Caldwell, president of the board of trustees of the sanitarium.

Dr. Caldwell congratulated Dr. Giles for having made first place in the examination, despite the fact that his name was sixth on the eligible list. He said the authorities had been tipped off that two Negro men had taken the examination. He promised to certify the appointment on the following day, if Dr. Giles would come to the offices of the Municipal Tuberculosis sanitarium at 105 West Monroe street. The physician kept the appointment, meeting Dr. Caldwell and Mr. Halpell. The latter informed him that the internes had decided to resign if he came out there and that the patients would leave. Mr.

Halpell offered Dr. Giles any other position in the city within the gift of the Municipal Tuberculosis society except the one for which he had passed examination, offering him the south side tuberculosis dispensary at \$100 a month, although the regular salary is \$40. Dr. Giles refused to take any other position and demanded his appointment. Two weeks later Mr. Halpell informed Alderman De Priest that the internes were still objecting and that to insist further on the appointment would embarrass the administration, injure Mr. De Priest and hurt Mr. Halpell, which he did not think Mr. De Priest would do, since they had been friends for twenty years.

De Priest Loyal to Race

Alderman De Priest informed Superintendent Halpell that he was a Negro before he was an alderman and that if he insisted on the rights of a Negro would mean that he never again put foot in the council, he would continue to insist, and that he would never allow friend-John Dill Robertson, the commissioner to come between him and his people.

Halpell told De Priest that he was foolish to insist on this fight, that he would not only embarrass the administration and break his back. De Priest told him that if he did not have any more backbone than to allow six insignificant internes to "run" a municipal institution he would break his back.

One objection was that Dr. Giles had examined white women. De Priest roared, "He has been examining women at Provident and at New York hospital in New York, and no one had objected. The latter is a wealthy private institution. You know how I stand on this. If you don't act, the mayor will."

Dr. Robertson then sent Dr. C. S. Bacon, professor of obstetrics at the University of Illinois, to ask Dr. Giles to resign, but the latter refused to do so. Alderman De Priest took the matter to Mayor Thompson, who forthwith ordered the doctor certified for appointment on Tuesday.

Dr. Giles is a graduate of the Boys' high school of Brooklyn, N. Y.; a bachelor of arts from Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y.; a graduate of the Cornell University College of Medicine in New York city. He is the first Negro physician to graduate from that institution. He has served as interne at the Provident hospital for the past fourteen

months.

A Defender reporter later learned that a man by the name of Cohen stood first on the senior list, but although there had been no senior physician at the hospital for a year, he had not been appointed because he is of Jewish descent



N.Y.C. World 12/30/17
**EDWARD A. JOHNSON
NEGRO ALDERMAN
AND ASSEMBLYMAN
TWO VICTORS COLLEGE 1917 and
Practising Lawyers.**

For the first time in the political history of the city, New York yesterday elected two negro representatives to office. Edward A. Johnson was returned as a member of the Assembly for the Nineteenth district, and James C. Thomas, Jr., was elected to the Board of Alderman for the Twenty-sixth Aldermanic district.

The negro district in Harlem celebrated the success of the two men last night with much red fire and enthusiasm. The fight that was made for them is stated to have been due in a large measure to John M. Royal, president of the United Civic League, who lined up the solid negro population of the big area behind the candidates.

Both of them are college graduates, lawyers and men who have taken more than ordinarily prominent positions among their people. In a statement which was made by them last night they joined in saying:

"We shall do our best to serve all of the people of our districts without regard to race or creed. The white people of our districts will find us ready to give them just as careful attention as those of our own race, and it is our purpose to push legislation looking to the establishment of playgrounds for the children and for such other progressive ideas as may present themselves."

DR. GILES TAKES POSITION AS JUNIOR PHYSICIAN

The Chicago Defender 2/3/17
**Beggars Not Being Choosers, Patients
Fail to Strike; Plot Hatched
With Doctors and Nurses**
ENQUIRER

Dr. Roscoe Giles has been certified by the civil service board and Thursday took his place as junior physician at the City Municipal hospital. There was no strike. Beggars are not choosers, and therefore those who were on the good will of the city thought it best to stay there and say nothing.

A Defender reporter called at the hospital Wednesday under the guise of seeing one of the patients (white) and gleaned from an interview with several that the petition was drawn up by some of the present junior physicians and passed around to be signed. Some when told that they would die if Dr. Giles was appointed signed, others did not. A few trained nurses and these white doctors, who feared Dr. Giles knew more than they did, started the works.

Mrs. Bowen, a prominent white clubwoman, was asked by one of the patients of the hospital what to do about the matter. She frankly told them that Dr. Giles was right in demanding his rights. That a "colored" physician had as much right there as a white one.

The National Association of Advancement of Colored People are taking care of the case, through its local branch. Judge W. O. Brown and Judge McMurdy (white) and Dr. Charles Bentley have interested themselves in the case in behalf of the association.

Dr. Giles is the son of Lawyer and Mrs. Giles of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Defender is glad to know that he has the manhood to stand for his rights as an American citizen and not take anything less. While at Provident he was regarded as one of the most promising physicians in the city.



Int. Film. Service
DR. ROSCOE GILES

Philadelphia, Pa.

NEGROES SEEK OFFICES

Entrance Into Fight Means Lively
Haddonfield Campaign

Special to The Inquirer.

HADDONFIELD, N. J., March 7.—This borough promises to have two lively elections in the near future, in which history will be made for the town. In each a negro will be a candidate for public office. Never before in the history of Haddonfield, which dates back to 1681, has a negro sought public office here. In addition to that, one of the aspirants is a woman, another history making fact.

The first election will be school commissioners, which will be held March 20. The negro settlement, which has its own school and teachers, under a negro principal, has determined to fight for representation on the school board. As a result, Mrs. Edward Washington, a former school teacher, will receive the support of the negroes. In May the borough commissioners will be elected. Petitions, fully signed, have been filed by all three of the present commissioners, Edward Clark, a teller at the Haddonfield National Bank, also has petitions in circulation. Last night the Negro Republican Club sprang a surprise by applying for blank petitions. The applicants indicated that Edward Washington, husband of the school board candidate, would be the negro candidate. The election of a negro commission, however, is remote.

THREE NEGRO POLICE

*KANSAS CITY GLOBE
OCTOBER 9, 1917*

Mayor Mendenhall today appointed three negro policemen for service in the negro districts of the city. The appointees are:

Shepherd L. Vaughn, 207 Greeley avenue.

Wesley Robinson, 303 N. James James street.

J. W. Hardy, 820 Freeman avenue.

DE PRIEST WITHDRAWS FROM ALDERMANIC RACE

The Chicago Defender 2/3/17

Anderson Named by Organization;

Cowan to Run Independent

Thursday morning Alderman Oscar De Priest announced that he would not run for candidate as alderman at the primaries to be held the last week in February. Mr. De Priest's action was voluntary and he issued a statement whereby he would confine his efforts to proving to the public that he was not guilty of the charges made by State's Attorney Hoyne.



ALD. DE PRIEST

Wednesday night a meeting was held by the friends of De Priest. Among the speakers were Dr. Giles, Geo. W. Ellis, Attorney L. B. Anderson, Edward Green, Adelbert H. Roberts, Attorney Martin and Dr. Dickerson. From the outcome of the meeting, although several attempts were made by enemies of the alderman, the action taken was in favor of the alderman and the entire ward stands back of him until he is proven guilty by the courts. Furthermore, it was also decided not to condemn or "lynch" him politically without a trial.

Anderson Gets Nominated

Saturday night at 3501 S. Wabash avenue the regular Republican organization held their meeting, and although several men were in the field, Assistant Corporation Counsel Louis B. Anderson was selected to represent the party at the polls. Mr. Anderson will have as his opponents the following members of the race: Attorney W. G. Anderson, who was recently debarred from the courts; Richard Parker, who is styled as the "second William Jennings Bryan," as he is always a candidate; William Cowan, and F. L. Barnett.

Mr. Louis B. Anderson was born in Petersburg, Va., and is a graduate of the Petersburg Normal school. He is also a graduate of the Kent College of Law in this city and was admitted to the bar in 1896. Mr. Anderson was for sixteen years assistant county attorney here. He stands for clean homes, is a believer in our rights, champions the causes of the Race, and emphatically says that

he will not prostitute homes for political gain.

Wm. R. Cowan is a real estate dealer and agent. He was born in Danville, Ky., and, like Mr. Anderson, is a member of the Appomattox club.

Attorney Barnett was formerly habeas corpus lawyer for the city. He ran for judge some years ago, but failed to land the place. He has been instrumental in saving Joe Campbell from the gallows.

THE STATEMENT

I have carefully considered the matter of my candidacy for Alderman of the Second Ward, in the light of the present unfortunate and distressing conditions as they affect me individually. After mature deliberation, I have decided that there is a possibility that my candidacy might jeopardize the interests of the Republican Party and perhaps bring about loss of representation in the City Council for my Race.

I therefore withdraw my name from consideration in this connection and ask the Republican organization and the fair-minded citizens of the ward to nominate and elect some other capable and deserving representative of the Colored people as Alderman of the Second Ward.

I shall devote myself unreservedly to proving my innocence and restoring my good name in this community.

OSCAR DE PRIEST.

COLORED ALDERMAN IS RE-ELECTED AT WILMINGTON.

Delaware City is Alive With Progress Among people of the Race.

The Freeman.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 17.—J. R. James, better known as Buffalo, left a few days ago for Birmingham, Ala., to visit his mother. Mr. James will return by way of Chicago, Pittsburgh, and Philadelphia.

Mrs. Mary Smith left Saturday for Chicago to join her husband, Mr. Timothy L. Smith, who left several weeks ago for Chicago.

Mr. William M. Joseph, the well known club cook, is back on the job again at the City Club after several weeks' stay in New York City.

Messrs Henry Thomas, George McCall and Tom Storrie are spending a few days in Newark, N. J.

Dr. John O. Hopkins, the only race alderman in the city, was re-elected Saturday. Dr. Hopkins is alderman for the sixth ward and manager of the National Theatre and owns one of the finest drug stores in the city.

Dr. S. G. Elburt bought a new car, which makes car No. 3.



L. B. ANDERSON

Women Affronted at 35th Street Police Stations

WILKINS. LELLA WALTERS HONORED

Complaints have reached the Defender office that Race women arrested and taken to the Thirty-fifth street station on the south side, under the guise of being searched, are subjected to the indignities of having their clothes lifted and their persons exposed by rough and bullying police officials of the male sex. It is further reported that at the Stanton avenue and Thirty-fifth and Halsted street stations there are no female police assistants or matrons to attend women prisoners when brought to these stations and search them out of the presence of the male police; and that these police duties are performed roughly, indecently and inhumanly by certain arrogant police male officials in the said stations. We are further informed that certain citizens have made complaint to Presiding Elder Dr. McCracken on behalf of these women who might be so unfortunate as to fall into the hands of the police of these stations. It is further reported that the citizens under the direction of Dr. McCracken are circulating a petition to bring about a change in this deplorable condition in the searching of our women by these Irish policemen.

The Chicago Defender desires to commend those public-spirited citizens who have taken this matter up and urges a sweeping investigation, and if the conditions prevail as above mentioned concerning the arrest and searching of Colored women by male policemen, instant demand should be made upon the political leaders of the Second Ward to stop this outrageous and nefarious practice of male policemen exposing the person and lifting women's clothes in searching them when under arrest. The unnecessarily rough and arrogant treatment which certain police officials in the Second Ward accord to citizens of the Race arrested for petty offenses and other citizens who must visit the stations to assist friends under arrest should also receive consideration and should be abolished. Too many of the police officials exceed their authority and handle good citizens in a manner which they should not even treat professional and confirmed criminals. The fact is that these police, afraid of real and desperate criminals, amuse their authority and show off in arresting people for small offenses. The Defender does not believe in such false methods of administering the law. In doing his duty the policeman should be human. Such an officer will always have the support of the Defender. The Defender stands for the policeman who is decent and just and urges the citizens to demand that all others be immediately reformed or retired from the Second ward and the south side. Race women attendants should at once be appointed at the Thirty-fifth street stations for the searching of these women.

Mrs. Lella Walters, wife of the late Bishop Walters, received a distinct honor recently, which shows the esteem in which she is held by the foremost women of the nation. She has received invitation to become one of the Navy League, and the American Asiatic Society, two of the most influential organizations of the country. The invitation to join the Navy League, came thru Mrs. Admiral George Dewey, who has long been an acquaintance of Mrs. Walters. The affective work that she has done for the redemption of Africa, and the interest that she has taken in the Dark Continent, have brought her prominently before the nation and as a recognition of this work she has been offered membership in the American Asiatic Society, which makes a study of conditions affecting Asiatic life. Mrs. Walters is the first woman of the race to become a member in these organizations and as the result the status of the colored women throughout the nation will be raised. She has long been active and foremost in all work pointing to the uplift of the women of the race. Mrs. Walters has been keenly interested in missionary work and during the life of the late Bishop, she was especially active among the women of the various conferences over which the bishop presided. She is a woman of fine education and accomplishments and for many years taught school in Louisville, Ky. She was appointed by President Wilson to a splendid position at Ellis Island is the only Presidential appointee among the large clerical force employed at Ellis Island. Mrs. Walters deserves the new honor that has come to her, and the race throughout the nation will be glad to hear of the success that has come to her. When your correspondent saw her last week she was regaining her strength poise after the great strain she has been passing thru since the death of Bishop Walters.

FURNISS ELECTED COUNCILMAN

(Special to The New York Age.) INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Dr. Sumner R. Furniss was elected councilman from the Fourth Ward Tuesday of last week, winning by a large plurality. The Fourth Ward is in a colored section and Dr. Furniss received 95 per cent of the vote cast. Due to Dr. Furniss' name on the Republican ticket the colored voters rallied to the support of the Republican candidate for Mayor, Charles W. Jewett, who was elected by a small plurality.

Political - 1917

Office Holding

Why Are Not All Police Wearing Same Uniforms?

James C. Thomas, Jr.,

Says that Fraud was Committed

RECOUNT NEXT WEEK

Six Missing Districts Put

Mullen in the Lead

RESULT IS IN DOUBT

Soldier Vote of Fifteenth and Colored Conscripts Expected to Change Vote in Favor of Thomas—Ballots will Not be Counted Until December 18.

Upon application of James C. Thomas, Jr., the Supreme Court on Tuesday directed the Board of Elections to recount and recanvass the votes cast for alderman in the Twenty-sixth Aldermanic District, the charge being made by Mr. Thomas, the Republican candidate, that Frank Mullen, his democratic opponent, secured a plurality by fraud.

The order was made returnable Thursday, and a recount of votes will begin sometime next week. It is expected that some startling disclosures will be made, showing that crooked methods were adopted to have Mullen declared the winner.

Wednesday afternoon of last week J. C. Thomas, Jr., was running ahead of Mullen some two hundred votes. Six election districts were missing. These districts were Mullen's end of the Harlem section and when the belated re-

turns were brought in Mullen had overcome Thomas' plurality and assumed a commanding lead of nearly four hundred votes. Although the vote Wednesday afternoon stood: Thomas, 1,962; Mullen, 1,754; later in the day the returns read: Mullen, 2,782; Thomas, 2,384. The six missing districts are supposed to have made this radical change.

James C. Thomas, Jr., charges that evidence of irregularities has been secured. For instance, in the 17th Election District of the 21st Assembly District the following results were reported by the Republican captain of the district: Thomas, 178; Mullen, 14. However at the Police Station Thomas had strangely lost fifty votes, the returns reading: Thomas, 128; Mullen, 14. Mr. Thomas alleges that the "seven" in 179 was changed to a "two."

Soldier Vote to Decide.

"With a recount and the votes I shall receive from the colored soldiers I feel confident of winning out in my fight for alderman," Mr. Thomas stated to an AGE representative. "The soldier vote will not be counted until December 18 and it is estimated that I should receive not less than one thousand additional votes. This vote should come from members of the Fifteenth Regiment and colored conscripts residing in the Harlem section, and I understand they were almost to a man in favor of my candidacy."

In eight election districts where the vote is solidly colored in Harlem 1,385 ballots were cast for James C. Thomas, Jr., and 148 for Frank Mullen. Colored workers for James C. Thomas, Jr., deplore the fact that there are some Negroes who still barter their vote on election day, putting a \$2 bill above race pride and everything else.

Colored Tammany workers were active in asking Negroes to remain neutral in the aldermanic fight and not vote for anyone. It is charged that colored men, particularly in the vicinity of Fifth and Madison avenues, were not above disgracing themselves for \$2.

The attempt of the Tammany candidate and his friends to inject the race issue in the aldermanic fight is said to have been deeply regretted by Thomas F. McAvoy and other Tammany leaders who are seeking to win over the colored vote. Several days before election circulars were given out in the white sections of the aldermanic district, which read:

Do you want your alterman to be a Negro? James C. Thomas, Jr., is a colored man. Vote for Frank Mullen, who has been your alderman for four years.

The consensus of opinion in Harlem is that James C. Thomas, Jr., was counted out in favor of his democratic opponent, and many are voluntarily coming forward and contributing to the fund being collected to carry on the recent and recanvass.

The Twenty-sixth Aldermanic District takes in four assembly districts as

follows: Fourteen election districts in the 21st, ten in the 22nd, three in the 19th and one in the 20th Assembly District.

RUSSELL & STOREY NOMINATED

COLORED MAN WINS IN 11th CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT AND MOORFIELD STOREY IN DELEGATES-AT-LARGE FOR MASS. CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION —DR. HALL LOSES BY FOUR VOTES—ELECTION COMES MAY 1st.

Incomplete returns from the constitutional convention primary indicate that the conservatives have nominated a majority of the candidates throughout the state. Of the 32 candidates for delegates-at-large nominated, the returns so far received make it probable that they are about evenly divided between the conservatives and liberals.

Storey Elected.

The following shows the apparent order in which the leading candidates for delegates-at-large ran together with the approximate number of votes they received in more than 40 cities and towns, including Boston: Walsh 40,000, Adams 39,000, Pelletier 39,500, Bates 38,500, Cummings 38,000, Whipple 37,500, Curtis 35,000, Quincy 32,500, Elder 32,000, Hale 30,500, Coolidge 30,000, Coleman 29,500, Choate 29,000, Walker 28,500, Matthews 28,000, Lowell 27,000, Moriarty 26,000, Jennings 25,750, Foss 22,750, Hill 22,500, Brooks 22,000, Strecker 21,900, Barton 21,500, Apsey 21,000, Donovan 20,750, Clifford 20,500, Evans 19,750, Anderson 19,500, Dunbar 18,750, Storey 18,500, Buie 17,000, Wrenn 16,000, Doty 15,750, Johnson 15,500, Washburn 13,750, Chase 13,500.

Russell Elected.

The only Boston congressional district in which primary votes were cast for congressional delegates was the 11th excepting in wards 25 and 26 of the 13th district. Francis R. Bangs led in the 11th district with a vote of 2634. George Fred Williams followed with 2565 John A. Keliher was third with 2425 and Francis J. Horgan was fourth with 2396. The next four nominated were Samuel H. Borofsky, Daniel W. Lane, Alfred P. Russell, Jr., and John J. Walsh. Dr. Hall Defeated by Four Votes Ward 13—Timothy J. Driscoll, Patrick E. Murray, Jr., John H. Craven, Jas. T. Kenney. Dr. Hall was 5th by four votes.

BOSTON AMERICAN SORE BECAUSE DR. RUSSELL IS ELECTED.

Calls It a Second "Ike Allen" Case —Attempt to Create Race Prejudice at the Very Time Colored Americans Are Expected to Volunteer.—Should Make Colored Men Vote on May 1st.

(Boston American, April 4.)

Another "Isaac B. Fr.-Allen" case came to light today in the primary returns for the constitutional convention. Dr. Alfred P. Russell, Jr., had been nominated in the Eleventh Congressional District, a member of Hormel's slate, Bangs, Lane, and Russell.

Dr. Russell is a leader among the colored people, but many people declare they voted for him believing he was Arthur P. Russell, a well-known attorney.

About twenty-three years ago the aristocratic Back Bay elected Isaac Benjamin Franklin Allen, another colored man, to the Governor's council under the impression that he was Benjamin F. Allen, a well-known lawyer. Councillor Allen, who was elected over John H. Sullivan of East Boston, served his term and then left Boston for New York, where he is now a janitor in a large office building.

NEWARK N J NEWS JULY 17, 1917

COLORED REPUBLICANS GET NEW LIGHT FROM WOOLSTON

Declarations that the time had come in Essex County to put a colored man on the ticket for some higher office than doorkeeper in the Legislature were emphasized by speakers at a mass meeting of colored voters held last night in the County Republican Committee rooms under the auspices of the Colored Voters' Executive Committee.

The work done by colored men for the success of the party, year after year, was rehearsed and reviewed in great detail. The outcome was the appointment of a committee to submit to County Chairman John B. Woolston a proposition to have the organization endorse J. E. Sadler of Montclair, as a candidate for Assembly.

When the committee visited Mr. Woolston—who had been engaged during the evening guiding a freeholder conference in another room at the headquarters—the latter reasoned that to try to put Mr. Sadler on the ticket this year would mean the displacement of Theodore G. Badgley, also of Montclair. Mr. Badgley had served only one term in the House, and by party custom, the county chairman explained, was entitled to renomination.

To the proposition that Mr. Sadler be put on the ticket in addition to Mr. Badgley, Mr. Woolston said that course would mean the elimination of a man from another of the imaginary Assembly districts in the county. While he was personally agreeable to any arrangement that could be made, he felt that as a matter of cold, hard facts, leaders of the other districts would be unlikely to resign their claims to nominees from their own districts.

After the committee made its visit to Mr. Woolston, the question of a specific course of action was left undecided. Some of the interested colored men felt that their action possibly had been timed a bit too late this year, and that Mr. Sadler's name should be put forward now with a demand that he be placed on the ticket in 1918.

It is reported to the Defender that Race police officials in Chicago who have attained ranks higher than the ordinary policeman are not seen with the insignia and marks of their rank upon their uniforms when upon the street, such as are worn by the white officers of similar rank. It is reported also that by some rule or instruction of the police department police officers (not white) are forbidden or prohibited from wearing symbols of their official rank upon the street. We do not know how far these reports are true, except that these officials DO NOT wear the same insignia of their rank as the white officers upon the street. This evidence of discrimination should be investigated, and if found to be true some steps should be taken to see that justice is done.

He should be permitted and required to wear the same marks and symbols of his rank and authority as those worn by his white fellow officer of the same rank. No discrimination should be made between any of the officers of this great city who wear the uniform of the police officer, along race lines, whatever may be his rank. There is no color or race in citizenship and there should be none in the enforcement of the law. There is no color or race in patriotism and loyalty to country, and there should be none in the civil functions and status of the citizens of the various racial groups which have combined to make up all the composite American. In these times when all citizens are required and are offering their wealth and lives to protect the nation against a foreign foe it is the supreme duty of the local and national governments to accord all citizens equal treatment in all affairs in which the government is concerned. The colored citizen in this national crisis is going to give the government the same loyalty as the other citizens; he is going to shed the same precious blood for the nation's welfare as other citizens and he will be satisfied with no less than the same just and equal treatment given to other elements of the population. He expects nothing more and he will accept nothing less. Let the police officers of the Race of Chicago wear upon the streets the same insignia and uniforms as worn by white officers of the same rank. They expect nothing more and the PEOPLE WILL BE SATISFIED WITH NOTHING LESS.

ANOTHER COLORED MAN GOES TO CHICAGO CITY COUNCIL.

Chicago, April 5.—Mr. L. B. Anderson, Assistant Corporation Attorney, has been elected as Alderman from the second ward. He succeeds Mr. DePriest, also colored, who resigned under fire of graft charges. Mr. Anderson's plurality over his contestant was 2,387 votes.

THE BUNCO GAME PLAYED IN MISSOURI

The Democratic Administration Severely Arraigned for Failing to Keep their Pre-Election Promises

GOVERNOR FREDERICK D. GARDNER IS FLAYED!

Gardner was Elected by a Bare 2,000 Votes, and Received More than 3,000 Colored Voters in St. Louis Alone, and Without a Promise, these Circumstances Should Have Aroused Some Sense of Obligation to the Negro, but After Ten Months of Watchful Waiting, the Governor has Failed to Make Good.

(By Staff Correspondent.)

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 30.—Politics has its ethics, clearly defined, and these ethics, like all others, are rigidly or loosely adhered to or constantly or occasionally ignored, as the scruples of the individual decide.

"The one tenet of these ethics that is most widely respected is, strange to say, regard for a promise. At first blush, you may scout this statement, but properly reflect for a moment and you will agree with me. Crooked politicians, as well as straight ones, are careful to redeem promises or prove utter impossibility (not disinclination) to do so because they know that true bill 'His word is no good,' like that other one, 'He can't see you sweating for him,' is a political death-warrant. Of course, there are political welchers galore, but they are transients, not known to repeat in scoring nominations or elections.

"Col. Butler, with all his great big-heartedness, was a crooked politician, spelled in 24-line capitals, but his word was better than a Rothschild's check. Harry Hawes, with all his duplicity and desperate tactics, was ever squirming to evade making promises or letting them be made for him; but, if they had to be made, he kept them in fine scorn of consequences. 'Old Man' Filley, who is as clean as he is rough (and that is saying something), has a word that has been the top-notch standard of political integrity for more than fifty years. It is the same with all sized fry from these whales down to the tiniest minnows; they will not welch because of ingrained honesty or because of a common-sense dread of dishonorable political death.

"I answer your question thus in emphasizing preface to these statements: Governor Gardner permitted more positive promises of official recognition of colored voters to be made in his cause than any candidate whose campaign I have observed in thirty-seven year's participation in politics, and I am credibly told (but do not, of

my knowledge, know) that the governor made like promises personally and specifically.

"Gardner was elected by a bare two thousand, questioned majority in the state, but he received more than three thousand legitimate colored votes in St. Louis alone. Without a promise made by even an unauthorized and most irresponsible proxy, these circumstances would have aroused some sense of obligation in John Thomas Brady. How did they affect Governor Gardner? How did he respect the promises made in his name and behalf?

"The colored democratic organization asked him impersonally for negro representation in principally subordinate places (ordinary clerk, deputy, inspectorships) in the departments of state government in the large Missouri cities—about four out of every one hundred places in these cities and about one out of every one hundred in his entire patronage. Governor Gardner acknowledged receipt of the petition for recognition and promised consideration thereof.

"Today, after ten months of Gardner—ten months of ignoring, dodging, absurd deputy-governor and 'dry nurse' interpretations and practically total erasure of the meager colored representation that Gardner found under state government, we find all places filled and not a Negro appointee to his credit save the ever-present dirt-chasers at the capitol at Jefferson.

"Waive all question of appreciation of vital support and of gratitude therefor (for it is within a man's right to be as callous an ingrate as he chooses), there yet walks lock-step with Frederick D. Gardner the bete noir of the unhonored promise.

"The most rabid 'nigger-hater' has already argued, 'If you think enough of even a ducky to make him a promise, you should think enough of yourself to keep it.'

"The governor of Missouri is a political welcher.

"With this indictment spoken, I must (in deference to my respect for the highest political ethics) be excused from discussing him further."

The foregoing was written to me (in reply to a query) by a veteran Negro Democratic politician whose personality has, for a lifetime, commanded the respect of allies and opponents of all races and gradings. It is, in my judgment, timely reading in these fitful days of universal unrest and consequent extraordinary weighing and sifting of measures and men.

Because here is an ungilded charge of miserable duplicity against one in a high and honored place—a blunt expose of 'the Artful Dodger' masquerading as Felix Holt, I have repeatedly read and analyzed this accusation with a hope of modifying its directness. I regret to say I cannot gainsay a word of it.

The Negroes in the St. Louis police department, officers, janitors, etc., have been numerous dismissed on various pretexts by the Gardner police commissioners, with those of Democratic politics the most harried. The election, the excise, the grain, the labor, the insurance and all other state, departments are running full force without one of the colored men who saved these offices to the Democratic party at any post of service.

The Governor Gardner of the Democratic party are directly responsible for the practical solidarity of the Negro vote and the consequent habitual minority status of the Democratic party—the republicanizing of Missouri and of every other state where fraud and apostasy to democratic principles are not permitted to sully every certificate of election.

COLORED MEN RECEIVE EXALTED APPOINTMENTS
The Louisville Courier
New York, Illinois and Missouri.
1/20/17
Nothing Doing In Kentucky—Why?

In most States, in practically all of them where there are great numbers of Colored voters, the race receives some recognition in the way of political appointments. This is important in as much as it is harmful to the race not to be participants in the government which it supports and helps maintain. In New York City Mayor Mitchell, Democrat, has just appointed Dr. E. P. Roberts, Colored, a member of the Board of Education. He is one of twelve who were appointed.

In Chicago Col. Franklin A. Denison, Colored, Commander of the Eighth Regiment, has just been appointed Assistant Attorney-General.

In St. Louis J. E. Mitchell, editor of the St. Louis Argus, and R. E. Harris were appointed Deputy Sheriffs to displace two Colored Democrats.

Each of these cities has a large Colored population with a large vot-

ing power—hence this political recognition.

But Louisville has a large Colored population with a large voting power. And the Democrats justly opposed by this large voting power are not the only ones who ignore the race in the matter of political recognition.

When the Republicans were in under Mayor Grinstead they did practically nothing. Why? Because the race has no sagacious, independent leaders in politics.

The shrewdest Colored politician in Louisville, a man rated as knowing the inside of the game from "a" to "z", drove a wagon most of his life and never demanded not received a thing for himself or any one else.

The Washington Bee discussing the "Passing of the Colored Politician," made the assertion there are none left except in Kentucky. There are no Colored politicians in Kentucky. There are wardheelers and bushwhackers galore. But there is not a Colored man playing politics in Kentucky today strong enough and wise enough to demand and secure, from either Democrats or Republicans, for himself or others a single representative appointment.

But when a Colored man makes bold to run for office, the Colored "politician" is always ready to echo his master's voice that "the time is not ripe."

CHICAGO JURY FREES DE PRIEST

Ex-Alderman Wins Verdict in Sensational Graft Case

JURY OUT SEVEN HOURS

De Priest Smiles as Verdict Is Given—Many Congratulations

Chicago, Ill., June 9.—Oscar De Priest, until last April Alderman from the Second Ward, was found not guilty at 1:20 o'clock this morning by the jury in Judge Barrett's court which had tried him on a charge of conspiracy to protect gambling.

The former Alderman was the first man to be tried as a result of States Attorney Horne's campaign against the alleged conspiracy between former Chief of Police Hendley, other police officers, politicians, gamblers and

proprietors of vicious houses. The verdict was submitted after the jury had been out more than seven hours. The defendant's acquittal had been forecast two hours previously by a question set out to the court as to whether Teeman Jones, chief witness for the State, had explicitly testified that the \$2,800 which he had given to De Priest was for the Alderman's services in protecting gambling in the black belt.

Verdict During Argument.

Judge Barrett had called the attorneys for both sides into court and they were busily engaged in settling a controversy as to whether it would be legal to give the jurors the record of testimony in the case when the jury announced it had reached a verdict.

De Priest sat near his attorneys, Clarence Darrow and Edward Morris when the clerk received the written verdict. As he waited for the words "guilty" or "not guilty" he gripped the arms of his chair. The clerk read "not guilty" and De Priest half arose and smiled.

Smiles at Verdict.

"I expected acquittal," De Priest said after shaking hands with the jurors. "There could have been no other result."

Until midnight the jury stood six to six. The last man to sign for acquittal was Alexander Rennie, whose illness it was feared would interrupt the case. The eleventh man was Matthew Maxwell, a plumber.

HONOR MAJOR JACKSON
The Chicago Defender
12/1/17

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 15.—Speaker David E. Shanahan of the house of representatives conferred upon Major R. R. Jackson, our representative in the legislature, the greatest honor ever paid a member of the Race by appointing him a member of the four most important committees of the house. The major was assigned to the committee on appropriations, the committee that will handle fifty millions of the people's money of the state; the committee on congressional, senatorial and judicial apportionment, which will have charge of redistricting the state; the committee on license and miscellany, the great wet and dry committee, and the committee on military affairs, the major being the senior member thereof.

Major Jackson introduced the following bills: A bill to prohibit the showing of moving pictures of the lynching and burning of human beings, that tend to incite race hatred; a bill to close all barber shops on Sunday throughout the state of Illinois; a bill to pay all National Guard soldiers who served in Texas and Mexico in answer to the President's call during the year 1916 the difference between what the state pays (\$2 a day) and the amount the federal government paid. The bill calls for an appropriation of \$650,000.

Political-1917

Office Holding DAYTON COLORED DETECTIVES

ATTRACT GREAT AT-

9/11/17 TENTION
The Louisville News

Dayton, Ohio, Aug. 28.—The attention of the whole East and North, where it is out of the ordinary to have Colored officers, has been attracted to this city by the work of Detectives G. W. Wheeler and L. J. Rice, members of the race. These two detectives by their recent shrewd work have made some great catches and have emphasized the theory of some police authorities that the best way to catch Colored criminals is to put Colored men on their track. There are Colored men on the police and detective forces of many Northern cities, but their number is not as great as it should be. But it is thought that the work of Detectives Wheeler and Rice will give an impetus to further appointments of Colored men in the police departments of many cities. These two men are first class, high-bred and intelligent gentlemen. Mr. Wheeler is well known in Louisville, having been there both on business and pleasure trips. Mr. Rice, his partner, is a fine type of man, and the two together have brought the bacon home in many important cases since their appointments a little over a year ago. Local white papers are giving them much space and their superior officers much praise over the recent capture of a Colored murderer. The case in short is this:

One Washington (Colored), working for a big concern, held up the paymaster one Saturday in July, shot him, snatched \$200 and fled. Messrs. Wheeler and Rice were put on the job. He was traced to Cincinnati, to Chicago and finally captured last week in Minneapolis. Lack of space forbids an elaborate write-up of the details of the case. But it had a spectacular finish when Washington went to receive his trunk, for which he had sent to Chicago, and found that the man sitting on the wagon was Detective Wheeler, "of his own town." The other day a white man cut his wife to death. Detective Wheeler, who was passing, attracted by the crowd, caught and arrested the murderer. Some neighbors, from Virginia and Kentucky, were bent on taking the prisoner and lynching him. Mr. Wheeler drew his gun and defied any man to touch his prisoner, undoubtedly saving that worthy from some rough handling. The press, the officials and public generally appear

to an observer to be proud of Messrs. Wheeler and Rice and accord to them all the respect and homage given public servants who do their work well. There is no doubt some day they will hear the welcome approbation: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant, thou hast been faithful over a few things, we (the authorities) will make you ruler over many, come up higher." Your correspondent does not hesitate to prophecy a bigger, better and brighter future for members of the race in police work everywhere because of the conscientious and intelligent work of G. W. Wheeler and L. J. Rice, of Dayton, Ohio.

IMPORTANT POSITION FOR MISS CAMPBELL

The appointment is announced this month of Miss Grace P. Campbell, superintendent of the Empire Friendly Shelter Home, 116 West 133d street, as parole officer for the Parole Commission of New York City, under the Board of Parole of which Dr. Katherine B. Davis is president, a position of considerable distinction and authority.

As parole officer, Miss Campbell will



MISS GRACE P. CAMPBELL

make investigations for the Parole Commission and receive on parole women from the institutions of correction of New York City. The appointment is the result of a competitive civil service examination, and is particularly acceptable to the Parole Commission, because of Miss Campbell's large experience as a social worker. In addition to her work as superintendent of the Empire Friendly Shelter, which is a disciplinary and protective home for unfortunate colored girls, she has served for five years as probation officer for the Court of General Sessions of New York county and for one year as social investi-

gator for the Board of Child Welfare, which position was also secured as the result of a competitive examination.

Miss Campbell is one of the best informed social workers of the country, along the line of work among delinquent people. Her work in this connection has been with both men and women. Her work with the Board of Child Welfare enabled her to accumulate a rich store of information as to home conditions among the poorer classes, white and colored.

LEAGUE TO ASK APPOINTMENT OF COLORED POLICE

Members Believe They Would
Prove Valuable Additions
to the Trenton De-
partment.

TRENTON N. J. WHITE
AUGUST 17, 1917

SURVEY WILL BE MADE

The appointment of two members of the Trenton police department from among the colored residents of Trenton will be urged upon Commissioner La Barre, director of the department of public safety, as a result of a meeting last evening of the Trenton League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, held in the commission chamber of the city hall.

The league was formed last week for the purpose of determining means of solving the various problems that have developed in consequence of the great influx of southern negroes to Trenton. Its members include many leading business and professional men and well known colored citizens.

It was the consensus of opinion last evening that the appointment of colored policemen for service in these sections of the city inhabited largely by negroes would contribute materially toward the preservation of orderly conditions in those districts.

It was pointed out that the idea has been worked out successfully in Atlantic City and in many other cities and here is every prospect, its advocates claim, that the plan would be attended by satisfactory results in Trenton.

John E. Gill, president of the league, and protective home for unfortunate colored girls, she has served for five years as probation officer for the Court of General Sessions of New York county and for one year as social investi-

In order that the league may have definite information on which to base its

plans for future activities, President Gill appointed a survey committee composed of the pastors of the various local churches for the purpose of making an investigation into the industrial, social and home conditions of the colored people of Trenton.

Rev. J. A. White is the chairman of the committee and the other members include Rev. W. H. Batchelor, Rev. Carl F. Flipper, Rev. D. J. Steward. The committee was authorized to secure such outside assistance as is necessary to conduct the inquiry along thorough and extensive lines.

The following men were proposed as members of the league: Martin C. Ribsam, Henry C. Moore, James C. Tattersall, John A. Campbell, Prosecutor Martin P. Devlin, Judge William Geraghty, Frank Thropp, Harvey Cooley, Clarence Richardson, William Case, Elmer E. Eagon, H. M. Voorhees, Alexander Harris, E. L. De Pau, Walter Hannum, C. P. Johnson, Rev. D. J. Steward, Peter E. Wurfein, E. C. Hill, R. K. Bowman, Spencer Voorhees, James J. Wilson, William J. Morris, Dr. A. L. Thomas, William B. Maddock, Jesse N. Barber, Alfred Funk, Alfred Whitehead, John Lambert, Newton A. K. Bugbee, E. Furman Hooper, William J. Swanson, Charles H. Baker, A. Crozer Reeves, James Kerney, Senator James Hammand, Harry D. Leavitt, Charles B. Case, Rev. William D. Thatcher, Judge John Rellstab, Justice Thomas W. Trenchard, Judge J. Warren Davis, Judge Erwin E. Marshall, Charles E. Broughton, Professor Alvah Agee, Dr. R. B. Fitzrandolph, Clifford P. Oakley, Howell Quigley, Dr. Heber Dwight Ketcham, Rev. Dr. Henry Collin Minton, Rev. Judson Conklin, Henry Wirtchafter, Edward W. Dunham, William Anderson, James Lewis, Andrew Hurley, Harry Robbins, Simon Gerson, Jesse Stevens, William L. Waldron, Peter Backes

WOODMAN OPPOSED TO NEGRO FIRE COMPANIES

Instructions of Council to In-
stall Blacks Probably Will

Not Be Obeyed
SEPTEMBER 12, 1917

It now seems fairly sure to assume that the city council's instructions to the fire commission to install a negro company in the engine house at Fourteenth street and Central avenue will not be carried out.

There is a possibility that a sort of compromise will be offered in the shape of a negro hose company somewhere in the city, but it is extremely doubtful if the commission will go farther than that, and it is not yet certain that it will go even that far.

Mayor Woodman said yesterday that he did not believe the council fully appreciated the seriousness of the proposition which it had put up to the fire commission—the displace-

ment of an efficient corps of fire fighters in the heart of one of the most important industrial districts in the city with an untrained negro company. He declared that he would not stand for anything of that kind, and he did not believe the people of Los Angeles would favor such a move.

Favors Hose Company

The mayor is willing to arrange for a negro hose company, provided the council will appropriate the funds for that purpose, but he draws the line at engine companies. Some of the leading negro men of the city, he says, have called upon him during the last few days and entered emphatic protests against separate companies for negro men, declaring that unless these men can be distributed among the white companies it would be better to allow matters to remain as they are.

The mayor is strongly opposed to mixing up the negro men with the white firemen. He says this plan never has worked out satisfactorily, always being a source of constant trouble.

The negro men who are demanding appointments to the fire department point to the fact that every white eligible on the civil service list has been offered a chance to fill one of the twenty-four vacancies and that all of them have refused the offer. Their reason for refusal is that they do not care to take temporary employment—the appointments being only for the period of the war.

Negroes Willing

The negro men say they are perfectly willing to take the positions on these conditions, and, the white eligibles having refused them, they see no reason why they should not be taken on.

With respect to the attitude assumed by the white eligibles, the mayor says that if they do not care to take such positions as are offered them he would be in favor of destroying the civil service lists and calling new examinations. "These lists are two years old, anyhow," he said, "and it is about time they were discarded. The men who are refusing to take employment are foolish, for the chances are that within a comparatively short time all these positions will be made permanent."

"Under the circumstances, I think that both the white and the negro lists should be destroyed and an entirely new list of eligibles created under new conditions."

POLITICIANS FIRE PARTING SHOTS

Local Election, Though Lack-
ing Enthusiasm Is of
Much Importance

To Voters
Afro American
Nov 3, 17

The campaign just closing, though lacking somewhat in ginger, is one of vital importance to the State. It means not only whether Baltimore is to secure larger territory annexation, but it also means whether Marylanders are willing to let its affairs be still dominated by "small bore" politicians.

The division between State and city Democrats over the question of more territory for Baltimore city and the reorganization of the Republicans give the latter party a seeming advantage in the running. Republicans see that their party has a fine chance to serve the best interests of the State, and have been bending their energies to help elect the ticket.

Former United States Senator William P. Jackson was in the city Wednesday, and spent several hours conferring with Republican State Chairman Tait over the general situation.

NO VOTES FOR SOLDIERS

Good news comes from the counties concerning the ticket, though the selective draft has somewhat decreased the party's chances in some counties. As none of the whites who have been drafted will be allowed to vote and they are mostly Democrats, the loss of the votes of colored drafted men will not be felt so badly.

The friends of Judge Stanton have been making every effort to secure his election. They have been greatly encouraged by the endorsements given him by prominent Democrats, including many lawyers.

Charles R. Schirm has been making a rattling good fight for the Clerkship of the City Court, now held by George Carrey Lindsay, a Democrat. His friends say that he will make a very fine showing, and some predict that he will be a winner.

William O. Atwood has been waging an energetic fight for State Comptroller. His chances are regarded as having been heightened by the announcement made by Congressman Fred Talbott that the reelection of Comptroller McMullen would mean a strong prop to the anti-annexationists.

Allen T. Russell, a brother of Dr. Elijah J. Russell, has received many assurances of support in his fight for city surveyor.

THE LEGISLATIVE TICKET

The Republicans know that in order to be of most service to the best interests of the city and State that they will have to carry the legislature. The Democrats, at least the State crowd, are extremely anxious to capture the legislature. Their hopes have been somewhat lowered, however, by the declaration made by many city Democrats that they intend voting the Republican ticket in order that Baltimore may get a square deal.

That the friends of John S. Kelly in Baltimore are extremely anxious to make a good showing in the city, especially in the First and Fourth Legislative Districts, goes without saying. That accounts for the drive that State Democrats have been making for Charles W. Greebel and against Albert M. Sproesser, the Republican candidate for State Senate in the Fourth District. Mr. Sproesser has gained materially within the last few weeks, and if the Seventeenth and other wards in the district do their full duty, he will pull through easily.

J. Frank Fox, Louis A. Cornthwaite

and Walter M. League are among the Republican Legislative candidates in the district. Charles E. Norris, the smiling auctioneer, has been making a fine fight in Third district.

Democratic chances do not look so rosy in the First district, the Fourth ward having failed to capture one of the legislative nominations—two going to the Fifth ward. That has made the friends of Charles W. Main and the other Republican candidates regard their chances as being good.

NOTABLE OLD FOLK OF CINCINNATI

Nashville Globe
6/29/11
**Geo. W. Hayes Career—
Court Crier Forty-six
Years—was Useful
Citizen.**

It certainly is a golden heritage to hand down to one's family a life record of religious and patriotic duty, fidelity to God and man and a shining diploma from men eminent in public affairs, who time and again have with unbounded enthusiasm praised the faithfulness and fidelity of a modest, delicate and refined colored man of Cincinnati.

Several Presidents of the United States, many United States Senators, Congressmen, Governors of States and the brilliant and shining lights of our courts and legal fraternity have bestowed praise upon praise of George W. Hays, who has been connected with the United States Circuit and District Courts of the Southern District of Ohio many years.

When it comes to harking back to times of long ago in Cincinnati there are few of whom Court Crier George W. Hays would need to ask any odds.

Mr. Hays is himself a landmark, as it were, for a point of long service he is easily far ahead of any of the hundreds who labor in the ramified workings of Uncle Sam.

Crier Hays was early at it in the making of a record for public duty.

From 1871 down to this present day he has been court crier of the United States District Court at Cincinnati—a long, long stretch of years, night unto the half-century mark. Every week and almost every day—barring Sabbaths only—that extent of time has seen him at his post in the courtroom as regular as Old Sol himself.

Though his father was a freeman, George Hays as a child and boy shared to the full and heavy evil of slavery which was the lot of his race

and the time.

He was barely 14 years old and knew nothing beyond the horizon of the Louisiana plantation which was his home when he was forced into the Confederate army to fight for the cause that would have left him and his in servitude.

No wonder he took the first chance to pass over to the Union lines, glad to do his bit there, and to find himself at Cincinnati when the big struggle at length came to an end. Then, as always, since he had the gift of making friends, his first efforts here were to get some education, and his own willingness and the help of kind friends were the things that worked for good.

And then in 1871 his "chance" came, Judge Swing appointing him crier of the United States Court.

That has been his position since, Judge Sage, Judge Thompson and Judge Hollister each in turn finding him the right man for the place. No court servitor stands better with the Judges and the lawyers; they know him as true, reliable, courteous, ready, without fail.

Mr. Hays has served in the State Legislature several terms as trustee of the State School for the Blind.

He has been active in the work of the colored Masons and Odd Fellows and has held some of their chief offices.

One of the things in which he takes a particular pride is the Sunday school of the Union Baptist Church. He has been its superintendent the past sixteen years.

He is a compendium of law. Many a young practitioner owes much to George W. Hays for certain important coachings and teachings as to legal lore. His born modesty and his nativity alone kept him from taking up a legal profession. George Hays never intruded his person upon another. He, different from many of his race, involuntarily secured the respect of big men, men of national repute, men of history, through just one little simple brainy knowledge. He knew how to keep his place.

Had George Hays entered the legal profession he would have won recognition and success.

As it is, he has always preferred to remain as he is, never being brusque nor insolent.

To this man his race certainly owes homage.

He has been their steadfast friend. Men of big ideas, framers of law, have from time to time consulted Mr. Hays as to enactments that would prove beneficial to the colored man.

George W. Hays has been a useful citizen and more. He has lived a life of honor and is beloved of his fellow-men.

**Election of Howard Causes
Republicans to Take N.Y.**
(Special to the Defender.)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 21.—The recent selection of Howard as Republican national committeeman for Mississippi has made the old and the new in the national capital sit up, look around and ask questions. Does the old order return? Or is the new order simply to build upon the old?

Coming from the state of Hill and Brice, among the dead, and Lynch among the living, Howard declares the wise men of this town of vocal wisdom is a happy forerunner of the tribe yet to come and to be with us always.

The Republican party in the south, having tried a "lily white" leadership, and having seen it fail miserably, is ready now to return to a Republican leadership as in former days, a leadership based in no wise on color, but upon ability and party fealty.

Also, even statesmen on Capitol Hill are not soft lipped in expressing their determination to kick the heart out of southern disfranchising laws. The one way to do that is to restore the universal ballot in the south.

The hard thing to do is not to find white men who are anxious to help the Race in its political fight, to stand with the Race in its rehabilitation in the Republican party, but to find Race men big enough and with courage and ideals enough to take up the fight and on to death or life. Most of the "roost highs" use their shining hours trying to convince big white leaders that "besides me there is no otha." It is all very pitiful to see a half dozen of the new, "big Negroes" together on a political mission. It is everything but murder.

The men of other days were real men, stout hearted, not much on book learning, but heavy on manhood and honor. Their names are the golden roll call: Curey of Texas, Hill, Price and Lynch of Mississippi, Pledger of Georgia, Deas of South Carolina, Alexander of Alabama, and the rest. Their successors have no kingdom.

It was all disheartening to both the Race and stalwart white Republicans when both Georgia and South Carolina "laid down" at the Chicago convention in 1916. Henry Lincoln Johnson of Georgia had the votes and the brains to make him national committeeman. But, playing for "honor yet to come" under Hughes in the white house, he again elevated Henry Jackson to the place once held by Judson Lyons of Augusta.

South Carolina had in its delegation seven Race men and four white men. Half the time the delegation were not speaking each to the other. The only solidarity shown was when the astute Roscoe Simmons took them into the DuPont camp, where they remained, though the world was voting for Hughes.

A national committeeman was selected whose distinction is that he scorns the necktie. A little common sense would have elected either Levy of Florence, Fordham of Orangeburg or Andrews of Sumter, each superior to Tolbert. Each of these "leaders" mistrusted the other.

The Mississippi Race men seem altogether different. Washington wonders if again it will lead the Race as in former days.

The next three years will see many and mighty changes in the political life of the Race. Led by W. B. DuBois, the N. A. A. C. P. seeks to build up a political party on race. Many hold this to be a blunder and with R. R. Church, the Tennessee leader, Howard and others, intend to fight for restoration in the Republican party. DuBois

will have the assistance of the agitators, who are legion and not to be despised.

The Republicans will have the silent influence of Emmett J. Scott, the active influence of the big Race office holders, and the oratorical support of Col. Roscoe Conkling Simmons, whose devotion to the Republican party is almost as striking as his worship of the American flag.

NYACK MAN GOES TO ALBANY AS MESSENGER

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

NYACK, N. Y.—Thomas Duggar, of 70 Depew place, this city, who has served the Republican party in Rockland County for twenty years, has been appointed to a position as Messenger at



THOMAS DUGGAR

Albany by Governor Charles Whitman, the appointment taking effect February 1st.

Mr. Duggar is a worthy man for the position and has taken up his residence at Albany.

LEE BROWN BUTCHERED

(Special to the Defender.)
Louisville, Ky., Aug. 10.—In the primary held here last Saturday Lee L. Brown, candidate for the Republican nomination for the Kentucky assembly, made a poor showing.

Mr. Brown ran in the famous Tenth ward and his white opponent, Lewis Ryans, ran away with him. In this ward the Race Republicans are about four to one, but the old aces among them butchered Brown to death. There was a mixup between Ryans and one of Brown's workers, in which Ryans got an uppercut. This is the ward comprising the Fiftieth legislative district, and this is the second time that Brown has had a "try." The first time he got the nomination, but went down. This time he went down in the nomination fight.

OLD COLORED FIREMAN IS RETIRED WITH HONOR.

Will Receive a Pension of \$60 and is Given Banquet.

Special to The Freeman.

TOLEDO, O., March 28.—James Miller, who after 23 years' service in the fire department, retired on a pension of \$60, was given a banquet by his white comrades at No. 11 engine house, Feb. 28. He was given tobacco, a meerschaum pipe and several boxes of cigars. He was considered one of the best drivers in the department.

Political-1917

Office Holding

NEWS

ess: Indianapolis, Ind.

JEWETT INDORSED BY COLORED LEADERS

Letter Signed by Ministers and
Physicians Is Sent Out
to Voters.

FOR BEST INTEREST OF RACE

Promises of Candldate Cited as Evi-
dence of His Sincerity—High
Ideals Urged.

Several colored ministers and physicians of this city indorsed the candidacy of Charles W. Jewett for the Republican nomination for mayor in a letter sent out Saturday as follows: "We ask the colored voters to consider seriously the candidacy of Charles W. Jewett for the Republican nomination for mayor. He knows the elements of power which make for a race of people. He knows that integrity and honesty are factors in the development of a race, and he has but one message for the colored people, and that is one of hope for the present and the security of life and liberty for the future. We appeal to the colored voter to aid Mr. Jewett in his efforts to secure the Republican nomination for mayor. We believe that the 'square deal' will be the most prominent asset in his administration, and that the colored man will be given the same consideration that is given to others."

The signers were the Rev. G. W. Ward, the Rev. H. L. Herod, the Rev. John Brice, the Rev. W. W. Wines, the Rev. B. J. F. Westbrooks, the Rev. Andrew W. Smith, the Rev. S. G. Bulup, the Rev. N. E. Joseph, the Rev. Charles E. F. Boisson, the Rev. J. L. Adams, and Drs. W. E. Brown, H. L. Hummons, A. H. Hendricks, L. A. Lewis, S. H. Rosenberg, William Weir, Stewart and C. R. Atkins.

Colored Citizen Factor.

The preface goes on to say, "The colored citizen has become an important factor in the selection of a candidate for office. It is often urged that he use his power in directions that demonstrate his interest in all movements that are for the civic, moral and political uplift of the people. Does the negro always use his power rightly? Has he always shown that he has the proper conception of his strength as a factor in these uplift move-

ments?"

The preface further points out that the colored citizens know what is regarded as constructive and helpful to their citizenship; that pledges made by candidates to permit the negro to violate the law because some one else does is not the proper appeal to make to the negro voters, because they recognize the fact that liberty it not license, and that good citizenship can not be fostered by any race when it is openly encouraged to practice the things that are the most destructive to it.

Letter Significant.

The above letter coming from the colored minister, especially, is significant for many reasons. Only a few years ago, as one of them stated, it was not safe to let it be known to the church congregation that the minister was too familiar with the name even of the candidate for public office. For some reason, he said, it was thought that religion and politics must remain forever divorced, and that it was regarded a reflection on the honesty of the minister to "dabble in politics." This sentiment was not altogether peculiar to colored churches. But since the negro has practically become the victim of political corruption run mad in Indianapolis, it is thought high time for the best negroes to bestir themselves in an effort to guide the weak and misdirected, for all in the end suffer alike.

Only a short time ago a certain minister who represents the new negro, and who is uncompromising in his demand for every right accorded the negro by the Constitution of the United States, made a plea to the voters of his congregation to go to the polls and cast their votes like men and not to be seen riding in cars of political workers, an act which in itself invites suspicion.

Many Not Present.

The ministers and physicians whose names were signed to this letter are the leaders. The names of only a few who take an active part in whatever concerns the best interests of the colored people do not appear here, and it was given as a reason that many of them were not present when the article was drawn up.

One of the ministers who is a leader in welfare movements, said with reference to this letter that he regarded it the duty of the ministers of the gospel to use their influence at all times for good government; that the powers of darkness were sure to win if the good men should stay at home, indifferent to the great needs of the people; that if it is true, as a few contend, that politics is more or less corrupt, then it is the business of the best men to enter politics for the sake of wiping out corruption.

It was the opinion of another that there were good men in the churches, workmen, who have not the time to attend political meetings or to become acquainted with the trend of municipal affairs and they should be advised from the safest source—the pulpit.

With this letter was a statement from Mr. Jewett in which he said: "I promise you if nominated and elected mayor that I shall do everything in my power to elevate the moral, intellectual and industrial status of your race. There shall be but one standard, that of equality of all citizens before the law."

Jewett's Policy.

On the verge of the election, in his last appeal, it is to be noted that Mr. Jewett adheres strictly to his policy of appealing to the best instincts of the colored voters. He has not promised a few janitorships and other menial positions to a few, but the best in his power for all.

Special attention should be called to Mr. Jewett's promise for industrial betterment of the race. It is not known

just now what Mr. Jewett has in mind, but a betterment of industrial opportunities for the colored people is among the "Great Untouched" promises of office seekers. An average of about 200 colored boys and girls are graduated from the colored public schools each year, and an average of about fifty or sixty from the high schools. These young people have no industrial opportunities in Indianapolis. In the schools they are compelled to take industrial training in carpentry, sewing, mechanical drawing, and electrical work, and when they leave school they find the doors of the factories and shops closed to them.

A constructive mind would not need to go far afield to open up at least meager industrial opportunities for the colored people. It has been done in Boston, New York and other cities.

What Statistics Show.

Statistics show that the colored population in Indianapolis is between 35,000 and 40,000. The colored people pay taxes on more than \$2,000,000 worth of property. Within the last two years it is estimated that about 40,000 colored people from the south have settled in Indiana, and of this number a large per cent. has come to Indianapolis. Thus it is easy to see that the labor problem as far as the colored people are concerned will grow more acute within the next few years and there is great need of some one at the head of the city government who is capable of adjusting conditions at least. In case Mr. Jewett is nominated and elected he will surely be asked to make good this one promise of betterment of industrial conditions.

It should be said of the colored citizens whose names appear signed to this letter that they are not the office-seeking type, and have not renewed their interest in the political affairs at the present time for any other reason than the best interests of the colored people. Almost without exception they are men who have heretofore shown very little concern along political lines, but the last few years have shown the need of their awaking to their own needs and those of the colored people.

COLORED MAN WINS

Recognition for Himself and the Race
The Louisville News

By James C. Waters, Jr.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 17, 1917. That "It pays to come clean" is dates for county librarian, feel ex- an inelegant way of expressing a very magnificent truth. This truthpointment of Elijah Graham, col- which is indissolubly bound up in- ed, because veterans Rogers and the history of the human family, Lemmon, et al., fought so gallantly has had many exemplifications, some to free Elijah's ancestors in order prosaic and unattractive, others that when Elijah appeared on the brilliantly spectacular, but all have scene he could qualify a candidate been important. A case in point is more preferable than the venerable the appointment of Attorney Elijah J. Graham, Jr., of Wheeling, who on January 2, 1917, became law li- brarian for Ohio county, West Vir- ginia. Never in the history of the county has any colored man been so much as considered for appoint- ment to this position.

A Prophecy Justified.

A year ago, upon my return from a week's visit to Wheeling, where I was the guest of Mr. Graham, I published an article in which I not only paid a tribute to the people of West Virginia and recorded the facts and fancies which marked my first glimpses of the Panhandle, but however, is that Mr. Graham has I took occasion to point out how my friend and former schoolmate

beginning in 1911 had slowly but surely laid the foundations of suc- cess as the only colored lawyer in the Upper Ohio Valley, and I made bold to predict that the fabric of that success was bound to be erect- ed and lift up its head in the midst of the people with the coming of the years. As a prophet to date I stand absolutely justified. And the end is not yet, for Mr. Graham is scarcely more than a boy in years.

Wheeling, W. Va., nestling on the steep hillside which is the bank of the Ohio river at that point, with its population of little more than forty thousand souls, is almost lost in the shuffle when it comes to counting big populations in this land of teeming cities, yet the fact remains that this same Wheeling, month after month is rubbing el- bows with the very financial strong- holds of the country as the clearing house reports show it standing in third, fourth or fifth place in bank clearings among cities for the whole nation regardless of size. Besides, in Wheeling, the colored population is like the city itself, small, the whole negro enumeration in 1910 being just 1,201 people. Is it not unusual, then, in a city and county where the colored people number hardly more than a corporal's guard, that a Colored man should be made county librarian? Do things usually go thus in this so- called land of the free?

* * *

A Democratic Snarl.

Commenting of the nomination of Mr. Graham, a Democratic daily published in Wheeling, handed out this wild-eyed stuff: "The civil war veterans, Col. W. W. Rogers, Major General Lemmon and others, candi- dates for county librarian, feel ex- ceptionally pleased over the ap- pointment of Elijah Graham, col- lege in Market street, where he presents a striking figure as the only mem- ber of the race in professional life who has an office in the heart of the business and financial section of the city of Wheeling.

* * *

The Road to Success.

The small brain out of which the rot quoted above proceeded probably knows that the civil war is over but it is by no means certain that it knows that "Elijah's ancestors" fought gallantly for their own free- dom and were themselves defenders of Old Glory to the tune of nearly half a million men. It is barely possible, therefore, that Elijah's ultimate candidacy was due in large part to men of his own color, thou- sands of whom came from West Virginia. What is more to the point, I steered a straight course; he has "come clean:" he has passed up all

chances to play the fool and time server; he has striven to meet all the requirements of good citizenship, and when called upon to deliver the goods he has proved to be all wool and a yard wide. That is why in a city populated almost entirely by white people, E. J. Graham, a col- ored man, is county librarian.

Mr. Graham was indorsed by the leading white citizens of Wheeling, and his opppointment is pleasing to the judges of the Circuit and Crimi- nal courts. To the colored people the appointment is highly gratify- ing.

Mr. Graham was born in Florida. Entering the Law School, Howard University in 1907, he took his de- gree in 1910, immediately passed the examinations and was admitted to the bars of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. Moved to Wheeling in 1911 and after a searching inves- tigation was in September of that year admitted to practice before the courts of Ohio county. Admit- ted to bar of Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia in June, 1912. In September, 1910, Mr. Graham married Miss Annie L. Spears, of Jacksonville, Fla.

Summoned for service by the Re- publican party in 1912, Mr. Gra- ham toured the State in that mem- orable campaign achieving many personal triumphs as a campaign speaker. In June, 1914, he was nominated for Justice of the Peace by the Republican voters in Wheel- ing, and at the election ran less than twenty votes behind his suc- cessful white opponent. He was again in demand as a campaign speaker in 1916, touring the State in the interest of the Republican party.

Mr. Graham will continue to maintain his fell appointed law of- fice in the Mutual Bank Building

WHITE MAN SUCCEEDS CUMMINGS IN BALTIMORE

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)
Baltimore, Md.—For the fourth time in the past twenty-seven years a white man represents the First Branch City Council, Charles H. Carland, a Democrat having been chosen to succeed the late Harry S. Cummings. The colored voters will nominate a colored man in the municipal primaries in 1919. The late Dr. J. Marcus Car- gill and the late Hiram Watty are other colored men who have represented the ward in the City Council. Mr. Watty was a member of the Ways and Means Committee and that on Railways.

ONE NEGRO IS A DECIDING FACTOR

TAMPA, FLA., DAILY TIMES
JULY 9, 1917
CAN DETERMINE IF PRE-
CINCT WILL BE "WET."

Majority of Both White and Black Electors Required to Get Permit.

Retail liquor dealers in Tampa are now circulating individual petitions for licenses under the new law. Just how many are circulating these petitions could not be learned, but the work is being carried on very quietly. New licenses must be taken out by October 1. There has been a great change in the law this year. The new law requires each liquor dealer to get up a petition, signed by a majority of the white and a majority of the colored electors in the precinct, favoring the issuing of license. Notice is then published in a newspaper circulated in the precinct for two weeks and a hearing held by the county commissioners, at which hearing the residents opposed to the sale of liquor will have an opportunity to interpose any objections.

Under the old law, the liquor dealer in precincts where a majority of the electors had petitioned for liquor since 1897 were required to present a petition signed by two qualified electors, attesting to his character and after a publication of 30 days and the approval of the board of county commissioners, the license was issued.

The new law not only makes it necessary for the dealer to get up a petition each year, but he must have a majority of both colored and white electors. Should a majority of one race be secured and a minority of another, no license could be issued. The purpose of this law was to prevent negroes in precincts where they are in majority petitioning for liquor licenses against the will of the white inhabitants.

In the thirteenth precinct in which the courthouse is located, there is only one negro elector. This means that the liquor dealers in this precinct must secure his name to a petition or they cannot get a license, no matter how many white people sign. This makes him practically dictator of the liquor situation in his precinct.

BROWN'S POST-ELECTION STATEMENT.

The election is over, the count shows that Dr. Ryans received 299 votes while we only received 85 (1193 Colored Republicans registered in the Ward against 166 white Republicans, yet out of this large number we were not able to muster 100 votes.)

All kinds of offers were made in order to persuade us to withdraw but we thought too much of our race to sell out for a few dollars.

We were sold out nevertheless by a crowd of political grafters whose only thought is the mighty dollar, these same grafters are walking the streets boasting of how they defeated Brown.

Our conscience is clear, we did our duty, we remained in the race, we used every effort to persuade the voters to come out and cast their vote, we believe if given a fair chance that we would have gained the bulk of the vote. The count by precincts shows that the voting place where trouble was reported a number of times and where Dr. Ryans' relatives worked that this precinct received 135 votes and that we only received 5. We believe that these figures are wrong.

In spite of the bitter opposition encountered we believe that if we could have secured the contributions promised that we could have employed sufficient workers who would have remained at the polls and helped to educate many of the voters to cast their votes according to their own notion. Many of our friends promised us contributions but never responded, the result is our Campaign has closed and we are yet in debt. With the small army of loyal workers and the small amount of money we made a hard fight.

We want to thank every citizen of Louisville who was interested and who helped in our campaign, especially do we desire to make mention of the two ladies, Mrs. J. A. Green and Mrs. L. B. Snead, who worked like Trojans, there were others who worked equally as hard, but since it's a rare case in Louisville for our ladies to work at the polls, we felt to call their names. Space will not permit us to tell in detail of the work accomplished by some of our earnest workers who sacrificed time away from their business and who loaned their machines and donated money in order that we might win out.

As we see it now we are more than likely to contest the election as we have in our opinion sufficient evidence to prove that fraud was practiced especially in one of the large precincts. Dr. Ryans may triumph for a season, but the end is not yet at hand. "HE LAUGHS BEST WHO LAUGHS LAST."

Very truly yours,
LEE L. BROWN.

The Tabulation.

Precinct	Brown
21st	2
22nd	2
23rd	1
24th	12
25th	4
26th	5
27th	2
28th	14
29th	7
30th	18
31st	4
32nd	4
33rd	1
34th	4
35th	5
TOTAL	85

Passes Civil Service Test, But Color Line Bars Him

New York, N. Y., Dec. 7.—In answer to the government's need for typists and stenographers, Harry L. Spotsey, 143 West 138th street, thought he would offer his services to the War Department to help in the Adjutant general's office at Washington, D. C., and also do service in the War Trade Board's Bureau, but one Mr. Pasch, a Jew, thought different, and poor little Harry was forced to remain in the office of the above-named foreigner

until scores of white persons had been appointed, and whose certificates were signed at a later date than his. Mr. Pasch was stunned beyond all measures when he came face to face with a man who bore dark skin, and who, in the meantime, had been invited by the U. S. Civil Service Commission to pay his own way to Washington to receive a position paying \$1,200 per year. The following letter is self-explanatory of the treatment accorded Mr. Spotsey when he registered in the office of Mr. Pasch for an appointment:

"I am a young American Negro citizen, born in the city of New York; am a graduate of the High School of Commerce and trained and educated as a stenographer and typist. In two examinations recently held I passed above the minimum per cent fixed by the United States Civil Service Commission and my name appears upon the eligible lists for appointment. On Thursday, Nov. 8, 1917, the president of the United States Civil Service Commission sent me a telegram directing me to report for appointment as a typist at a salary of \$1,200 per annum at the War Trade Board in Washington, D. C. Friday, Nov. 9th, I wired my acceptance and stated that I would report for duty on the morning of Nov. 12.

"On Monday, the 12th inst., at 9

o'clock, I arrived at the War Trade Board, 1435 K street, N. W., and was referred to a man, Mr. Pasch, by name, whose office is in room 102. I was one of the first persons to appear, and after looking at my telegram Mr. Pasch told me to wait. In the meantime he informed the various members of the office force that I was a typist and from that moment I was regarded as one stricken with some contagious disease, a person to be scorned and loathed. Not long after, about thirty young men and women (white) came into the room and this same gentleman gave the new arrivals very prompt attention. Mr. Pasch then requested me to step out of the office and into the hall in order to make room for the increasing number of newcomers. One by one they were assigned to duty and filed out of the room, leaving the office practically empty by 11 o'clock. Notwithstanding the fact that I was still patiently waiting, Mr. Pasch busied himself with correspondence and other office details, completely ignoring me. At 12 o'clock I decided to force an interview with him. I spoke to a man who seemed to have a little authority in the office and asked him to aid me in getting some attention. Another interval of thirty minutes elapsed before I was called to the desk of Mr. Pasch.

"This gentleman again looked at my telegram, smiled, and then informed me that I had arrived too late to be appointed, as the position in question had already been filled, although a young lady whose telegram was dated the 6th inst. came all the way from Massachusetts and was assigned to duty. He told me that my name would be considered for future appointment and advised me to seek employment in the capitol in the meantime.

"Now consider the facts as above set forth. There has been no attempt whatever to be sarcastic or to exaggerate; everything is related exactly as it happened. Is it not a clear case of discrimination so common under the present regime? The commission could have spared me the humiliation, the inconvenience and the expense of making such a trip. They knew that I am a Negro, for an applicant for any federal examination is required to furnish a photograph of himself and in the examination room each applicant is required to give a general description of himself on a declaration sheet, which is verified by the examiner before he leaves the room, both of which are sent to Washington, together with the examination paper. In the name of the democracy that the United States wishes to become universal, I ask, is this fair treatment?

(Signed) "HARRY L. SPOTSEY."

FOR: WATSON

FEB 2 - 1917
A Hosey Promise

To the Editor of the News:
I have read so much in the last few weeks about broken promises of the Hosey administration that it serves as a reminder of Mr. Hosey's promise to the colored voters club in 1913 when he was a candidate for mayor. The voters club was composed of practically all the colored men of voting age in the city at that time. As we had never had any representation we felt that with three parties in the field that some one of them might be in-

duced to do something for us. A committee was appointed to call on the different political party heads and report to the club and as I happened to be one of that committee I know that this statement is true. After making our calls as directed by the club we made our report and the club decided to accept that of Mr. Hosey. His promise to the colored voters was that if elected he would appoint a colored man to the police department, the man to be selected by the club and his name with the endorsement of the club be sent to the mayor and his application filed. This was to be the reward of the club for working faithfully for the election of Mr. Hosey, which they certainly did. The club carried out their part to the letter. Selected a man that they considered O. K. and waited an unreasonable length of time for the appointment which never came. The executive committee of the club then called on the mayor to learn why he had failed to keep his promise. He claimed that the Grice administration had filled every available position even to appointing two extra men, but that they would be taken care of. But after three or four new patrolmen had been appointed the committee again called on the mayor and he referred them to City Attorney Colerick, saying, that he would take care of them. They phoned the city attorney and made an appointment with him at his office. When the committee called at Mr. Colerick's office and stated their business they were greeted by him thus: "Well, what do you fellows want any way? It would never do to have a colored man on the police force here unless there was a colored district." He said it would never do to send a colored policeman into a white saloon to arrest anybody. It might cause a riot. The committee informed Mr. Colerick that he need have no fear on that score as they had selected a man who was willing to take the chance and go anywhere that he should. They were informed that they might be given a position massaging floors or manicuring cuspidors, and there the matter rests. I wonder if the public thinks we got a square deal. What we did we thought we were doing for our own best interest. When you can't rely on the word of the mayor of your city to whom you have given your best service, it makes you wonder what the party he represents will do to square themselves. There are now four or five hundred colored voters. In Nov. 1917 they might be needed worse than before. Some of us remember the fable of the shepherd who cried "the wolf! the wolf! is coming," and how he laughed at those who came to his assistance. But when the wolf really came and he cried for help none came. The wolf may come in the fall of 1917, Bro. Hosey, and it makes no difference how urgent you call or your party calls it will fall on deaf ears as far as your colored brothers are concerned. All because you failed to keep faith with us. Before there was a trifle more than 200 votes, this time there will probably be near 450 and they might be of some benefit to one who was manly enough to keep his word.

A COLORED VOTER.

Political - 1917

Office Holding

DR. ROBERTS ON B'D OF EDUCATION

Mayor Mitchel Names Famous Physician —

Woman Also

The Amsterdam

ONCE IN HEALTH DEPT.

News 1-10-17

Medical Man Who Has Many Official Connections and a Great Social Light to Be Director of City's School System

Dr. Eugene P. Roberts, of 242 West 53d street, a noted physician who has had a large practice in this city for a number of years, has been appointed to the Board of Education by Mayor John Purroy Mitchel. The appointment was made Tuesday morning, and, with Dr. Roberts, Mayor Mitchel also named a woman, Mrs. Irma B. Levy, of 2 East 55th street.

The appointment of Dr. Roberts makes the first of a colored man to serve on the Board of Education since 1898. In that year the time of the late Samuel R. Scottron, who served on the Brooklyn Board from 1894 to 1898 expired, so it can be seen Dr. Roberts is the first colored man to serve on the City's Board since it became Greater New York.

Though Dr. Roberts is a man of medium age he has had a very interesting career, both politically and socially. Jan. 1, 1898, he was made a member of the Board of Health, and served until August 13, 1912. He is also trustee of the Howard Orphanage and Industrial School at King's Park, L. I.; chairman of the Colored Branch of Y. M. C. A.; ex-officer of the Urban League; chairman local committee; member National Medical Association; N. Y. County Medical Society; Pathological Society; Manhattan Medical Association and Dunham Club.

The doctor also received a scholarship from Tuskegee Institute and was a close personal friend of the late Dr. Booker T. Washington. He also has charge of the clinic in St. Cyprian's, West 63d street, and lectured for the New York Milk Committee for several years.

In social and church circles the doctor has always been very active, as he is often called to speak or to preside in literary and social meetings.

His appointment to the Board of Education is highly approved by the colored people of Greater New York, and will, do doubt, be approved by the press of the country.

In 1912, Dr. Roberts married Miss Mollie Beatty and the wedding in St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church was one of the largest ever held in the city. In 1912, Mrs. Roberts died; since then there have been many rumors about the popular physician being engaged to daughters of prominent families.

Dr. Roberts has also made several trips abroad, on one of these occasions he made a scientific study of medicine in one of the leading medical universities of Europe; to-day he is regarded as an expert in some of the most difficult cases.

The doctor has one brother, Dr. Charles Horace Roberts, who practiced dentistry for a number of years at 22 West 53rd street, but who with Dr. Benjamin T. Withers now operates one of the largest and finest dental offices in the city at 347 Lenox avenue, near 127th street.

A COLORED POLICEMAN

HARRY J. TAYLOR FINALLY CONFIRMED BY REPUBLICAN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, WHO REJECTED HIM TWICE AFTER MAYOR MULLEN, DEMOCRAT, HAD APPOINTED AND REAPPOINTED HIM—COLORED LEADERS THREATENED RETALIATION AT POLLS.

The Guardian
Mr. Harry J. Taylor, of Everett, who was appointed on the police force of Everett as a policeman on the reserve force, by Mayor John J. Mullen, a Democrat, and who was refused confirmation by the Board of Aldermen by a vote of 15 to 2, the board being epublican, and when the mayor sent in his name a second time it was declared illegal as Mr. Taylor needed to be de-certified, was finally confirmed Monday night by a vote of 4 to 3. The mayor declared he would keep on sending in Mr. Taylor's name till it was accepted. The civil service commission of Massachusetts said that the name would stand on extension of time because the objection was color.

Mr. Taylor is a Massachusetts boy, born in New Bedford in 1884, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Taylor of Smith street, New Bedford. He attended the Parker street Grammar school, worked in a toy factory, then in the tack factory in Fairhaven and moved to Everett in 1903, working for Clark & Merrill in the Boston market district. Then he became a chauffeur, running for G. L. Davis of Malden.

Young Taylor first took the exam

ination in 1913, though the whites went so far that two policemen came to his house and told him he could not pass the hard examination and if he did would not be appointed. He made 87.30% and was the second on the list. In 1916 he took the examination again and had 85.01% and was fourth on the list. When Mayor Mullen ran for office he declared for no creed or color and when elected he appointed five policemen, all of whom but Taylor were confirmed.

Mr. Taylor was married eight years ago to Miss Alfred H. Newton of Everett and they have 3 children.

He is a member of the Everett Citizen's League which waged the campaign, pledging Mr. Mullen when he was a candidate. The leaders worked on the Colored people to attend the meetings of the Aldermanic Board when Taylor's case was up and had a goodly number present Monday night, which had its effect. The vote was close, 4 to 3. Alderman Hamlin especially betrayed the Colored.

The officers of the League are President, Griffin L. Tucker, 3 Hawthorne St.; vice president, Mr. Wm. Berry; secretary, J. White, 43 Thorn-dike street; Ass. secretary, Wm. H. Jackson, 52 Spring street, treasurer, Elmer J. Puella, Bow street; Sergt. at arms, W. H. Lewis, Tileston street, Everett.

This result was only brought about by the manly resentment of Colored Republicans against the Color line of the Republican aldermen. Such men as Mr. Jesse Harris, Col. Griffin L. Tucker and especially Mr. Milton Snowden went right after these Republican aldermen and also the Republican boss and leaders and promised retaliation at the polls unless the wrong was undone. Mr. Taylor visited The Guardian office to give public expression of his appreciation of the work of these three citizens through its columns.

Mr. Taylor is a splendid physical specimen, five feet, ten inches in height and weighing nearly pounds. No flaw could be found in his personal work. He is not afraid to take the job.

NEGRO REPUBLICANS TURNED DOWN COLD.

Attorneys Vaughn and Taylor Defeated—White Man Chosen Justice of the Peace in Heavy Negro District in Preference to a Negro.—Endorsement of Prominent Colored Men Avails Nothing.

The Freeman 1/13/17
By J. M. Batchman.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 12.—When Justice of the Peace Frank Slater, who is also Republican city committeeman from the seventeenth ward, defeated James Newell, Democrat, for the office of public administrator of the city by approximately the very small margin of 170 votes, in the last general election, prominent colored men thought they saw visions of a possible successor to Slater, whose term has two years to run, in the person of a Negro justice of the peace from the fourth con-

stabulary district. They accordingly got busy and such men as W. C. Gordon, wealthy undertaker, Rev. B. G. Shaw, pastor Washington Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion church, the Drs. Curtis and others permitted the use of their names as endorsers of Attorney Geo. L. Vaughn for the place. Meetings were held and the campaign for a Negro justice of the peace in St. Louis took on proportions which all thought strong enough to land the plum in a walkaway. The place is worth approximately \$4,000 a year and the office is allowed a clerk at \$1,800. That the colored voters of the district had their labor for their pains was made evident when the result was announced shortly after the meeting of the Circuit Judges of the city in general session last Saturday afternoon. Alderman Will McChesney, white, from the seventeenth ward, was selected; a choice absolutely in opposition to the wishes of the majority of the voters of the district which he represents. McChesney draws a salary of \$150 a month now as a member of the board of aldermen and evidently does not think it necessary to share any of the good things which come to his and Slater's ward with his colored constituents to whom he owes his political life.

Naturally the colored voters of the district have a grievance; they do not think they are securing their share of the patronage. They believe, and rightly, that the seventeenth ward should have the justice of the peace of the district, all of which is made up of a majority of Negro voters, and that the place should be filled by a Negro; and conditions in this ward justify their contention. In the last general election, eleven Negro precincts of the seventeenth ward gave Lamm 2,297 votes for governor to Gardner's 711; a Republican plurality of 1,586. If any one of these eleven precincts had voted against the ticket, Slater would have been defeated for public administrator. In other words he owes a fat office to the votes of one small Negro precinct of a ward where he has for years been the dominant factor and because of the votes of which he has been able to fatten at the public crib. This ward gave a total vote of 3,324 for Lamm to 1,829 for Gardner, a Republican plurality of 1,405. A comparison of the plurality for the entire ward with that from the Negro precincts shows there was a trend in the white precincts to cut down the plurality and that McChesney and Slater, the "Pale Face Twins," owe their political reputation and life to the strength of the Negro Republican vote.

However, the dissatisfaction with the result of the judges' choice does not all fall on McChesney and Slater. Out of the seventeen Circuit Judges who had to make the decision in the matter and to whose decree the voters have to bow, thirteen are Republicans and only four Democrats; the Republicans had the power to choose between a thoroughly capable Negro lawyer who had the endorsement of the best Negro citizens of the city, and a white man who is a small ward politician and whose competency for the place dwindles to infinity when compared to the Negro, yet those men elected to select the white man. They had been approached and asked for support and some no doubt gave it; but in the aggregate their support amounted to a rejection of the Negroes' demands.

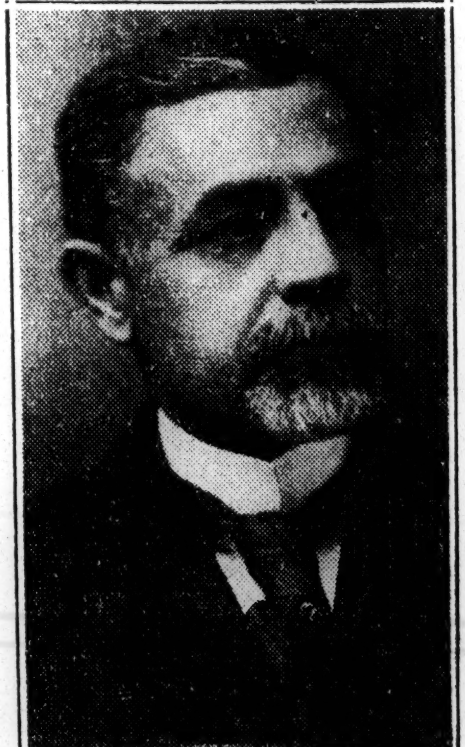
It is to be regretted there were two Negro applicants for the place. That fact alone furnishes the only loophole which can possibly be used as an offset to the unpalatable action resulting from the effort to secure this office for the race. However, no one conversant with conditions, or who has followed this case from its inception, believes Mr. Taylor had an outside chance. In fact Vaughn had the strength of the colored voters with him and so far as a division of Negro sentiment on this proposition was concerned, there

was none; Vaughn had a clear field and was defeated because of the grasping ambitions of white men who should be willing to give something to the Negro from whom they get their support. In this connection, there bobs up the unpleasant recollection, that when an election was on recently for committeeman from the seventeenth ward and Undertaker Williams, a Negro, ran against Slater for the position, Slater used every artifice of the politician to defeat Williams among his own people. With such detestable conditions confronting the Negro of this city and the fact they register their opposition to them with such feeble efforts, there is small wonder that public sentiment last February registered a vote of two to one for segregation.

TWO COLORED MEN IN FIELD

The Amsterdam
9/12/17
Attorneys/ Hawkins and Johnson Republican Candidates in 21st

The colored Republican candidates for nomination in the coming primary, Sept. 19, are all representative



COUNSELLOR EDWARD A. JOHNSON,
Candidate for the Assembly in the 21st Assembly District, North of 136th Street.

mes of known ability, and are fully capable of representing the 70,000 colored people of Harlem and all others in their respective districts. They deserve the support of the people, as they stand for general improvement along all lines and especially are they anxious to see public playgrounds, public baths and better

police protection. They want this



ATTORNEY JOHN CLIFFORD HAWKINS,
Candidate for the Assembly in the
21st Assembly District, North of
136th Street.

community made the model section of the city and State. Their voices will be raised, if elected, to promote these ends. Comparatively nothing has been done for Harlem heretofore. This section has been left to get along as best it could. But this idea is not in keeping with those who have the best interest of the section at heart, and the people are aroused to action. They know that the only way to get things done is to put men in power who will do them. They know that the candidates now before the people have the interest of the whole people at heart. They understand the timidity of our white friends, who even want to do something for the colored people. They are usually afraid to act because of the criticism of their white associates. It is unpopular for a white man to champion the cause of a colored man, and almost every white man who has tried it, except Theodore Roosevelt, has gone down under the opposition of his own people. But whenever and wherever colored men are elected to office, the race has had a champion that won results. Chicago has two colored men in the Legislature and one in the Board of Aldermen. The result is that Chicago has a colored Assistant District Attorney, a colored Deputy Assistant District Attorney, a colored Colonel of its colored regiment, a colored army and a colored hospital, and not a shadow of any such horrible massacre as recently occurred at East St. Louis, and the burning of a colored man by 15,000 whites at Memphis.

Then, too, it should be remembered that the colored voter is entitled to representation in view of the fact that he gives his vote all over the State of New York. County of New York and City of New York for white men, often resulting in their securing thousands of lucrative positions, and

so far they have received only on appointment to a subordinate place. This is not a fair deal to the colored voter, and he would be less than a man if he did not receive such treatment. Several colored men have wanted to be white politicians, and have been told by white men that they will not of for colored men for office. It is humiliating enough to be told this, but after having been so told, how can a self-respecting colored man do otherwise than put up his own representatives, and in vote as well as words make answer to such an insult? How can any colored man be come a traitor to his race and vote for such men? Even though he may be promised a few political crumbs, he may never get? Shall a man sell his political birthright for a mess of pottage? Would it not be better for him to hurl back the political crumbs that are offered him, stiffen up his backbone, and say, "I can live without selling my race and mortgaging its future uplift by accepting such extreme degradation and humiliation? Shame on all such colored men as refuse in this hour of trial to stand up for principle."

TUSKEGEE NEGRO EDUCATOR CALLED FOR WAR SERVICE

Mustard
**Emmett J. Scott Accepts
Important Position in
War Department**

In accepting service as a special assistant to the secretary of war, in connection with problems involving the status of negro soldiers, Emmett J. Scott, secretary of the Tuskegee Institute, and for 18 years private secretary to Booker T. Washington, did not sever his connection with the institute, but will spend part of his time in Washington. There he will be in daily contact with Walter Lippman, one of the editors of the New Republic Magazine, and Professor Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard law school, both of the latter being confidential civilian advisers to the secretary of war.

The appointment, which is a distinct honor to a member of the negro race, comes as the result of a recent conference, it is said, in Washington, at which were present President Wilson, Secretary of War Newton R. Baker, and Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute.

Rendering Service.
In a recent statement concerning the appointment, Principal Moton said: "In allowing our secretary, whose valuable assistance we need at the institute, to go to Washington and help in solving many problems affecting the negro soldiers, we feel that

we are rendering a service to our country, and that Tuskegee Institute is doing its bit towards the prosecution of a successful war with our enemies."

A sketch of the life of Emmett J. Scott, as appearing recently in the Southwestern Christian Advocate, says:

"It does not detract one bit from the greatly-lamented and greatly-beloved Booker T. Washington to say that his life of achievement would not have been so full but for the active services of Emmett J. Scott, for fifteen years his confidential secretary. The names of Booker T. Washington and Emmett J. Scott are inseparably linked."

Scott is Commended.
Booker T. Washington, in "Tuskegee and Its People," says of him: "For many years now Mr. Scott has served the school with rare fidelity and zeal, and has been to the principal not only a loyal assistant in every phase of his manifold and frequently trying duties, but has proved a valuable personal friend and counselor in matters of the most delicate nature, exhibiting in emergencies a quality of judgment and diplomatic calmness seldom found in men of even riper maturity and more extended experience."

Another paragraph of the article appearing in the Southwestern Christian Advocate says of him:

Leader of Race.
"Emmett J. Scott deserves a high place among the successful leaders of the race in his own title. He is a man of modesty. He would rather serve than to show. The spotlight does not appeal to him with any considerable force. He would rather be behind the screens, where there is hard work to do and loads to lift. He has been one of the really great burden bearers of our people during the present generation, and when the secrets of men are made known Emmett J. Scott will have more to his credit than most men will suspect as a result of his large brain, his capacity for hard work and his almost unmatched ability in handling details."

The article concludes:

Sketch Of Life.
"Since he went to Tuskegee in 1897, as Mr. Washington's secretary, the part which he has played in the development of Tuskegee Institute and its varied activities is well known to those of our race who are conversant with current activities. In 1901 he was elected secretary of the National Negro Business League, which position he has held regularly ever since, and no one in touch with the work of the Business League can think of this splendid organization without associating it with the name of Emmett J. Scott. He and Dr. Washington worked and struggled during the early years of this organization to make it an influence for good among the people of the race. In 1909, Mr. Scott was a member of the American Commission to Liberia appointed by President William H. Taft. His study of Liberian conditions has been put in pamphlet form, under the title 'Is Liberia Worth Saving?' and is recognized as an authoritative treatise on Liberia and its possibilities. In 1912 he was secretary of the International Conference on the Negro, which met at Tuskegee Institute."

TWO NEGROES WIN IN PRIMARY FIGHTS

SEPTEMBER 22, 1917 E. A. Johnson Named for Assembly and J. C. Thomas, Jr., for Alderman.

Two negro candidates, representing the best intellectual and business types of the race, have been named by the Republican party as candidates for the Assembly and for the Aldermanic Board in the Harlem negro colony, which now numbers about 100,000. It is said to be the first time that the party has ever designated negroes as candidates for elective offices in this city.

Edward A. Johnson, nominated for the Assembly for the Nineteenth Assembly district, has a distinguished record. He defeated his opponent for the nomination by 184 votes. He is 56 years of age and was born at Raleigh, N. C., where he was admitted to the bar and served for some time as an assistant to the United States Attorney for the district. He is a graduate both of Atlanta and of Shaw universities and for some years was a trustee for the latter institution as well as its dean. Four times he went as a delegate to Republican national conventions. He is also an author.

The Assembly candidate came to New York and was admitted to the bar in 1906. Among his works is one on the "National Negro Business League," a "History of the Negro Race," "The Negro Soldier" and half a dozen other authoritative productions.

Quite as interesting is the candidate for the Aldermanic Board, James C. Thomas, Jr. His father is an undertaker, who has amassed a fortune that is said to approach \$1,000,000. Young Thomas went through the public schools, was graduated from the City College and then went to Cornell, where he took high honors and was a member of the track team.

He also was admitted to the bar in 1912 and was a delegate at large to the Constitutional convention. His home is at 2229 Fifth avenue. He is a candidate for Alderman for the Twenty-sixth Aldermanic district of the Twenty-first Assembly district. He won his fight by 150 votes.

The negroes of the district held a big rally and parade last night in Harlem, and said that their candidates would breeze in at the fall election.

NEGROES PASS ON CANDIDATES PITTSBURG, PA DISPATCH SEPTEMBER 17, 1917 Afro-American Alliance Assured Champions Were Not Influenced

The Afro-American Protestant Alliance of Allegheny County yesterday afternoon heard the merits of the respective candidates for Mayor set forth by their friends, and some of their demerits shown up with equal eloquence and fervidness by those who couldn't see them. It was a non-partisan meeting, because the alliance is non-partisan, and also be-

cause the subject of discussion was a non-partisan fight. Likewise it was a democratic meeting for the most part, each champion of a candidate being allotted the same time as the others—and the only one permitted additional time being the champion of E V Babcock.

Still further—and much more to the point—it was a meeting in which only the highest motives of citizenship prevailed. This was made clear at the start when Rev J C Austin, pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist Church, Wylie avenue and Devilliers street, where the gathering was held, announced that as a preliminary to his address each of the three speakers would be compelled to "raise his right hand" and solemnly state that he had not received any money or promise to bias his opinions.

Each of the champions did hold up his right hand and make the statement required. When they had been heard and the remarks of the audience about their champions and themselves had been concluded, the pastor arose and assured his people that they had heard words of wisdom from good men. They were men whom no offer of reward—in hand or in the bush—could swerve from their opinions. But a man had a right to change his mind. He himself had been violently opposed to Mr Babcock until he had gone to see that candidate.

Whit Coffield spoke for Dr Kerr, praising him for standing up for the Negroes in the recent raid in the Hill district. Thomas A Wilson appeared for Mr Magee, to whom he paid tribute for his courage in appointing a Negro assistant city solicitor, a higher office than a Negro had received from any other Mayor. He also said Mr Magee had opened the civil service to the Negro. Corbin Shelton, an attache of a police station, was the Babcock champion and he was applauded by several other Negro city employes in the audience. He did not say whether he had formed his opinion of the candidate after going to see him. Attorney E N Randolph, who was the assistant city solicitor under Mayor Magee referred to, sat on the platform and listened to several complimentary remarks about himself, at which he merely smiled. The meeting endorsed the Leslie-Armstrong candidate, Babcock.

COLORED MAN LOUISVILLE, KY OUT FOR MAGISTRATE AT LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

Prof. A. L. Brewell, former Principal of Greendale School, has announced his candidacy for Magistrate for the Fourth District, Lexington, Kentucky. It has been reported that he has a good chance to win out, as all of the Colored voters will stick by him to the man.

Last week the Saturday News of Hopkinsville, Ky., reported to its readers the election of Attorney Walter Robinson and Mr. Peter Postell to the Board of Education. Yet in Louisville the Metropolis of the State, the cry is, "THE TIME IS NOT RIPE."

In a number of other towns in the State of Kentucky, we have Colored Magistrates, why not some of these worth while in Louisville?

Political - 1917

Office Holding

RYANS

The Louisville News

APPARENTLY DEFEATS BROWN.

CHARGES OF FRAUD MADE AND CONTEST LIKELY.

COLORED VOTERS ABSOLUTELY INDIFFERENT.

The contest for the nomination on the Republican ticket for the office of Legislator from the Tenth Ward was apparently won by Dr. Lewis Ryans, the white candidate, over Lee L. Brown. The word "apparently" is used because the face of the returns says Ryans has 299 votes and Brown has 85, but charges of fraud and crooked work and bribery fill the air and a contest is likely.

But laying aside the charges of fraud, etc., Brown was beaten by the ABSOLUTE INDIFFERENCE of the Colored voters of the Tenth Ward. The race between Ryans and Brown was not a political issue—it was a racial issue and was merely this: Should a ward in which there are 1193 Colored Republican voters and 166 white Republican voters and in which the total Colored vote was 800 in excess of the total white vote be represented in the State Legislature by a white man or Colored man? Common sense, race pride and every other element say a Colored man should represent such a ward. But despite it all a Colored man is defeated by a white man. Lee L. Brown was in the thing and is remembered as a Colored Men should remember Judas Iscariot? You remember Benedict Arnold? Well, a Colored Men should Representation't forget the men who sell their this Ward. Yet of 1193 Colored voters less than 200 took the trouble to vote at all and only 85 of them voted for the Colored candidate, showing that the charges of fraud even if true were not sufficient to defeat Brown if Colored voters were awake to their duty and their opportunity.

Every man has a right to his opinions and to vote the way he pleases. But under the conditions which the race is placed today it became the bounden duty of every Colored man to support the Col-

ored candidate. But not only did hundreds pay no attention to the momentous issue but some—Bill Leonard, Dr. P. R. Peters, Marshall Tayloe and one Stafford actively opposed the Colored candidate and one, Marshall Tayloe, even resorted to falsehood, it is alleged, to help a white man defeat a member of his own race.

It has been reported to The News by a man who says he will stand by his word that Marshall Tayloe approached him and others and declared Brown was put out by the Democrats, that the Democrats were paying his campaign expenses and that proof of this was to be found in the fact that Brown was employed at an institution kept up by a Democratic Legislature. This sort of argument is the stock-in-trade of white Republicans whenever a Colored man dares run for office on the ticket he has voted for year in and year out, right or wrong, good or bad. But it is infamous when used by one Colored man to defeat another Colored man in a race against a white man for an office which by all the laws of common sense should go to a Colored man.

Not only is Marshall Tayloe a Colored man the same as Brown, suffering from all the same prejudice the same as Brown but he is a Pythian the same as Brown and is a member of Brown's Lodge.

This is the sort of stuff that makes white people declare the race will never amount to a thing and makes thoughtful men of the race despair for its future. You remember Judas Iscariot? You remember Benedict Arnold? Well, Representation't forget the men who sell their race for far less than thirty pieces of silver.

In the twenty-sixth precinct where Ryans "apparently" received 135 votes and Brown 5, it is alleged much repeating and inferring with voters was done. It is also reported that at this precinct where Messrs. Forbes and Patterson were working for Brown that trouble occurred when Dr. Ryans referred to Patterson as "this nigger." Patterson immediately swung for Ryans.

The "swing" is unimportant, that is a mere detail to be expected.

BUT THIS IS IMPORTANT: Here is a white candidate asking for the support of Colored voters to represent a Colored Ward referring to a Colored man as "NIGGER." This is the sort of white man that Bill Leonard and Dr. Peters and Marshall Tayloe prefer to a man of their own race. This is the sort of man Colored voters are asked to support in November! If Ryans refers to a Colored man as "nigger" when he is trying to get the office—what will he call a Colored man after he gets the office?

BKLYN N Y STANDARD UNION
SEPTEMBER 9, 1917

A Slander That Will Be Fittingly Resented on Primary Day.

Aye! and on Election Day as well. There are thirty thousand colored men in this city who are enrolled Republicans. The talk to the effect that the Moneybund—to adopt Judge Cropsey's apt phrase—is using every influence at its disposal, including the enormous patronage of the city wielded by the Mitchel Administration, which the Standard Oil Foundation's Committee of 250 has renominated, and is trying to elect, has given rise to many rumors as to what the vast power in business and politics of the multi-millionaires will be able to accomplish for the benefit of their present subservient agents in the municipal government.

New York is not now governed from the City Hall.

Heads of departments, some of them using city automobiles, too, visit the gorgeously-fitted-up headquarters of William Hamlin Childs, chairman of the Committee of 250, to consult over the propaganda they are making in behalf of the Foundations candidate for Mayor and his associates of the Board of Estimate. The proselytization has not stopped with gathering in the remnants of the Sullivan clan, once the chief support of Tammany Hall, or the forcing of Republican Assembly district leaders into line through threats of turning them out of their jobs and cutting them off from all State patronage, as well as what city patronage a few of them like Sam Koenig have been able to corral.

The Moneybund does not entirely trust the men it bought.

And so a drive is made for the voters themselves. Already this baleful influence has been felt in the attempt to defeat Ex-Judge Conrady,

an old-time straight Republican, for the leadership of the Sixteenth Assembly District in this county. Enrolled Republicans who reside in the district and are employed in Manhattan were sent for by their employers—men who know nothing of Brooklyn and its interests—and "requested" to vote for Judge Conrady's opponent.

No such tyranny was ever attempted before in the Republican party.

But, apparently, it is to become a commonplace, now that the direct primary has been set aside by the Moneybund to give place to secret committee nominations in imitation of the old Tammany form of procedure.

Buying votes is a necessary complement of such methods.

The Moneybund seem to take it for granted that the colored vote in this great city is a commodity to be considered like the less spirited of the Republican district leaders who could be coerced by threats after a few of the more important organization leaders had been secured in other ways.

The Moneybund will not be able to buy or coerce the colored Republican vote in this city for J. P. Mitchel or any of his associates.

Mr. Mitchel, in particular, is disliked by colored men.

And with good reason.

The Mayor is a political protege of President Wilson, who recently turned a deaf ear to the colored people of the country when they asked him to take some action that would protect them from such murderings and maimings as were inflicted on them in the East St. Louis riots and in other parts of the country. The great and touchingly pathetic parade of colored citizens in this city a few weeks ago—truly a parade of protest—had not a word of sympathy or encouragement from the Mayor:

But colored men have other well-defined objections to Mr. Mitchel.

John Purroy Mitchel's grandfather, John Mitchel, after he escaped to this country, from Australia, where he had been sent a convict by the English Government for his participation in the Rebellion of 1848, went down South and started a paper in Tennessee, called "The Southern Citizen," in which he not only advocated black-slavery, but demanded that the slave traffic with Africa be resumed. Here is an excerpt from an obituary

of John Mitchel, J. P. Mitchel's grandfather, printed in the Utica (N. Y.) "Morning Herald" of March 22, 1875:

"He started 'The Southern Citizen' in Tennessee. His contributions to this journal were of such a nature that they will not cause his name to be treasured by a majority of the American people. He warmly advocated the reopening of the African slave trade, and, while ranting about Irish liberty, sought to demonstrate the right of human bondage in this country upon the authority of the Bible."

John Mitchel was in active sympathy with the Southern Confederacy and sent two of his sons to fight against the only real people's government the world has ever known.

So it will be seen Mr. J. P. Mitchel comes straightly by his lack of sympathy with colored men. "Bob" Adamson, the candidate of the Moneybund for President of the Board of Aldermen, hails from Georgia, where, to this day, colored men are not allowed to vote where they are denied the common rights of American citizenship.

Not much to attract colored citizens on that ticket.

And who is opposing the ex-Tammanyite—not so long an "ex" at that if he is an "ex" at all—and son of a Confederate soldier, already nominated by the Moneybund for Mayor in the Republican primaries?

Why, William M. Bennett.

And who is Bennett? Well, for one thing, he is a straight Republican whose name has never been touched by the breath of scandal while he has been in public life. For another thing, he is the son of a man who was graduated from Oberlin University, which was the first college to admit a colored man to its rooms. William M. Bennett had colored men for his fellow students at Oberlin. For another thing, Bennett, Sr. aided in the establishment of Fish University for colored scholars and taught there for thirty years, where often it was necessary for such teachers to sleep with a shotgun beside their beds.

The colored men of New York who are enrolled Republicans will stand by William M. Bennett on primary day, and later, should he win there—and they in a special manner should see to it that he does win—they will give him solid support at the polls, not only in recognition of the services he has rendered them and theirs but as good citizens desirous of

keeping the government of the great city of New York in the hands of its own people.

NEGROES PRESS VARIOUS CLAIMS

They Ask for Representation on
Fire and Police Forces and in
City, State and National Leg-
islative Bodies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Representation on the Board of Aldermen and in the General Assembly of the State of New York, a squad of Negro firemen and a squad of Negro police to be assigned in the localities populated by the Negroes in the City of New York, and a bathhouse for the section densely settled by Negroes, are aims for which the United Civic League, Inc., is working, according to John M. Royall, founder of the organization.

Mr. Royall read to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor a statement made at the Palace Casino, in which he said he thought the following reasons were sufficient for the establishment of a squad of Negro officers in the district where colored people resided.

"The unprovoked insults and brutality of the police," he said, "which our people have to suffer, the general inclination of the officers to consider a colored man guilty anyway, practically eliminates a fair, impartial and proper investigation, many innocent persons being committed upon insufficient evidence and often upon prejudiced statements from officers without proof of any kind.

"We believe that this state of affairs exists, and will continue until a proper number of colored men, who know the status of the colored fold, are made policemen, and placed on duty in communities occupied by our people, and that such a course would far better and more efficiently serve the ends of justice."

As an example of this Mr. Royall told of a recent personal experience. "Some colored men," he stated, "were carousing and causing a good deal of noise in a tenement a short distance from my house, for which I am agent. One of my other tenants came to me in the early hours of the morning, and asked me to come down and see if I could not quell the disturbance. I started down, and, knowing the men I would have to deal with, I asked a policeman if he would not go down with me, giving him the reason for

my investigation. He waved his stick as near as he could to my head without hitting me and said 'Aw, you're one of those fresh guys. Beat it.' After walking on, I turned and saw the officer drinking, and this confirmed the suspicions that I had when talking to him."

Mr. Royall states that Negro officers would stop this unnecessary friction. He says the Negro officer is not wanted to hide crime, but for the reason that he could deal with crime more easily and with less feeling than the white officer can in these districts. Also the claim is that the Negro should have the colored or racial officer just as the Italian and Jewish districts have theirs. He states that he knows of four cases in which Negroes have passed the physical examination for policemen but have been turned down on some technical charge. One man was told that he didn't "look good," while another was refused any reason whatever.

The reasons given by Mr. Royall for the request for Negro firemen is that they would do away with the "unnecessary hardships, damage and destruction caused by firemen to personal property of our people, often owing to a total lack of sympathy for those whom such companies are called upon to rescue; many lives of our people are unnecessarily sacrificed, without the proper attempt to save. We are of the belief and opinion that these evils could be dispelled and our community more readily protected had we a competent company of colored firemen.

"Owing to the tremendous congestion of the area in which our people live, the insufficient number of modern apartment houses which offer proper bathing facilities, the small wages earned by a large and overwhelming majority of our people, leaving nothing with which to provide baths, and for the safety of the entire population in the city, we shall urge New York City's Administration to provide this section with a large bathhouse, having a swimming pool.

"Knowing that taxation without representation exploits and deprives any people of their human rights, political justice and industrial freedom, and believing that voice in government will in a large measure help relieve depression and distress in our midst, will produce a happy and prosperous community, a stalwart type of citizenship and an inspiration to our children, a fair and impartial administration of the law, realizing that no man can or will more nearly represent us than one of our own, we here decide and will unceasingly work for elective representation until we have some one of our own race to represent us on the Board of Aldermen, some one in the Legislature of the State of New York, and a congressman in the National Administration of the United States."

Mr. Royall believes that if East St.

Louis had had Negro guards, the integrity of the State would have been maintained. He stated that through an investigation made there the league was sure that there was plenty of work in East St. Louis at the time of the riots and that there is plenty of work there now. The whole matter of rioting, he said, was, in his belief, the work of hoodlums and effort of the labor unions to boost wages. The people of the South had long recognized the value of the Negro, but had kept using worn-out excuses, and after the other, until the Negro started to migrate north in search

better wages and treatment, and that now the North was trying to keep them out by force, which was contrary to the Constitution and the rights of democracy. He stated that it was a problem for the white people of the country to solve as well as for the black, as it was more than a racial undertaking.

In the past, Mr. Royall continued, the request for Negro firemen is that this country, through its many attractions, had plenty of labor from foreign countries, but if there was going to be a continuous social upheaval here the foreign population would begin to dwindle; then there would be a shortage of labor. Under present conditions and the way things are working now the social revolution of East St. Louis and the lynchings in the South, he thought, would continue and spread to the white population unless the present labor union situation changed.

Hot Springs, Ark., has had a colored police court judge and Chicago and other Middle West cities had other Negro officials, and Mr. Royall wanted to know "if New York was going backward instead of forward," in relation to Negro activities.

Public Elated Over Verdict

Cleared of False Charges; At-
torney Wilson Denounced

Oscar DePriest was vindicated early Saturday morning when a jury of white men, out only seven hours, returned little after 12 o'clock and gave him the verdict of "Not guilty."

The entire population of the Second ward, as well as hundreds of thousands of citizens throughout the city and country, were elated over the verdict all day Saturday and Sunday.

was besieged with telephone calls and telegrams of congratulation.

A Fair Trial
To a Chicago Defender reporter he said he had received a fair trial. Of course, he was well pleased, but in front of him stood years of toil and hard work ahead. His little money in the bank had been spent, his home on Rhodes avenue mortgaged, and now he has it to do all over again. Mr. DePriest has had a good deal to bear, as it was only a year ago that his son was drowned while swimming in the lake.

The Check
Before leaving the courtroom he sent Lawyer Edward Morris back into the jury room for the check which created such a stir. "I'll keep this," was all the comment the former alderman made. The check had been suddenly exhibited on Thursday, when City Attorney Miller had been called to the stand. DePriest admitted he received sums of the money that Teenan Jones claimed was paid to him, but he had not kept it, as he had given it to others that the "party" might continue to live. Miller (white) denied having received the check, but when Corporation Counsel Samuel Ettelson (white) went on the stand and under oath declared that he had seen Oscar DePriest hand the check to Miller right in his hands—then the state's case went glimmering. Both Lawyers Morris and Clarence Darrow (white) made powerful pleas to the jury. Morris dwelt on the check and the finer points in the trial. Darrow appealed to his own race not to let prejudice creep into their hearts, but to decide the case on its merits. Attorney A. E. Patterson was in the camp of DePriest and aided nobly in the fight.

Disgusted With Wilson
Attorney Edward Wilson, who has been with the state, disgusted all members of the Race living in this city when he referred to the Second ward as "Crapville." The second ward, with its fine churches, its business houses, its stores, its magnificent homes owned and controlled by members of the Race, being referred to by one of their own as "Crapville"—and by an educated man. The height of "niggerism." The people of both races were through with him once and always. Many of the whites living in that ward said perhaps Mr. Wilson was going to live over on Sheridan road in the future.

Not Guilty
At no time during the trial did the state prove that Mr. DePriest had protected either gambling, houses of ill-repute or anything else. The charges seemed as though they had been framed up in order that a few crooked policemen might get leniency.

It was not only a victory for the man who had been accused, and who for months was the target of the daily press, but it was a victory for the Race in this city. The Race got a square deal. The time had come when twelve white men with principle could pass upon a case when a brother in color was concerned, without any prejudice in their hearts. It was a great victory, especially when one of our own could walk out of the courtroom free, to look every one in the face as a man having been condemned simply because he dared,

while an alderman, to fight for the principles which the constitution of the United States gave his Race—that all men were born and created equal.

FIREMAN WOODSON GETS BRAVERY MEDAL

John Henry Woodson of Hook and Ladder Company No. 106, was awarded a medal by Mayor Mitchel



JOHN HENRY WOODSON

last Saturday for bravery, the Negro fireman having climbed to a flame-swept window on the fourth floor of a Brooklyn tenement, September 22, 1916, and saving from certain death Mrs. Katherine Meterity and baby, Michael.

Fireman Woodson was the cynosure of all eyes last Saturday when the honor men of the Fire Department appeared before the Mayor, and he was applauded when presented a medal for daring by the city's chief executive.

Fireman Woodson was appointed by Fire Commissioner Adamson September 21, and was assigned to Hook and Ladder Company No. 106 at 124 Greenpoint avenue, Brooklyn.

Political - 1917

Office Holding

George W. Ellis, formerly secretary of Legation in Liberia, has

been appointed Assistant Corporation Counsel in the City of Chicago, and office

formerly held by Louis B. Anderson, now an alderman.

HOUSTON NEGROES ASK

FOR MORE PATROLMEN

Texas Express
9/8/17

Houston, Texas, Sept. 1.—A delegation of representative Negro citizens headed by Mr. J. J. Hardaway, held a conference with Mayor pro tem Moody, Monday and after expressing their deep sense of appreciation for the admirable manner in which the officials handled the situation last week, made their wants and wishes known.

In enlarging the police force the race men requested that additional Negroes be added to the present number who will police the race residential sections and especially did they request more police protection now.

The chief magistrate was asked to give out a statement assuring the Negroes that they need not fear any violence because of the lifting of the martial law and he emphatically stated that all citizens, regardless to color or creed, would receive the same protection.

The following constituted the party: J. J. Hardaway, leading real estate race man of the city; Rev. W. H. Logan, district superintendent M. E. church; Rev. F. L. Lights, pastor Antioch Baptist church; Rev. James Pendleton, pastor of Church of Living God; Rev. J. W. Gilder, pastor Boynton Chapel M. E. church; Dr. B. F. Barlow, dentist; Prof. E. O. Smith, principal Booker T. Washington school; Campbell A. Gilmore and Clifton F. Richardson of The Observer.

These citizens also visited Chief of Police Brock and after assuring him their support to maintain order among their people asked the chief for real protection in the wards and in their homes.

INTER OCEAN

Chicago, Ill.

The Crisis October 1917. P. 315.

APPOINTING NEGROES.

There has been discussion recently as to the admission of a well qualified young physician to a public institution as an interne because he is a negro. This illustrates the power of race prejudice.

The best colored people of Chicago are asking no favors as to social recognition, but they do ask equal opportunities as citizens, to do work for which they are qualified.

A distressing feature is the fact that white men and women who themselves are in the struggle of life are so intolerant and even cruel in their treatment of their fellows if they belong to another race. A young woman well educated, of real refinement and most attractive in appearance and manners was a skilled stenographer and administrator. She had won her way till she was at the head of a large number of employes in a Chicago office. One day a boy, evidently of negro blood, asked for her and said she was his cousin. The next morning the head of the firm told her that, while they were satisfied in every way with her work, respected her character and would part with her with great regret, she would have to go, because all the other employes threatened to quit if a person with a trace of negro blood in her veins held her position.

The Protestant Hospital and Training School for Colored Nurses has on its staff of physicians both white and colored men, but all nurses are colored. Some time ago a man was seriously injured in an accident at the stockyards. He was hastily taken to Provident hospital and it was found that he was a citizen of North Carolina, of wealth and high social position. His wife and daughters were sent for at a hotel. When they arrived at the hospital they were horrified to find it a colored institution and demanded that he be removed. The doctor said it would be at risk of his life to make a change. He remained there for weeks. When he was taken home both he and his family expressed perfect satisfaction with his treatment and care.

Some years ago an institution of Chicago that employs nurses told some graduates of Provident hospital that they would no longer employ colored nurses. Philip D. Armour was a liberal supporter of this charitable society. He called up its manager and said if they declined to use capable nurses because they were colored they would cease to receive his annual check for \$1,000. This ended that exclusion of nurses because of their race.

Prominent white people of Chicago and other cities are patrons of colored physicians, dentists and nurses.

Attorney-General Brundage deserves credit for ignoring race prejudice and appointing the capable Col. Denison as one of his assistants.

American people are very free in denouncing the cruel persecutions of the Jews in Russia. They should be ashamed of the petty, contemptible and cruel persecution of negroes in this presumably free land.

DUNCAN C. MILNER.

Chicago.

NEGROES TO RUN FIRE COMPANY

LOS ANGELES CAL EXAMINER
SEPTEMBER 5, 1917

Council Votes to Replace White
Workers in Station at Fourteenth Street and Central

In the face of the emphatic protest of Acting Fire Chief George H. O'Donnell, the City Council voted yesterday to scatter, among other fire stations, the men at Fourteenth street and Central avenue and to fill that station with negroes. These instructions will be delivered to the Fire Commission.

The cause for the Council's action was the large number of negroes on the Civil Service waiting list, it being shown that there are approximately fifty who have passed the examination satisfactorily, and the Council's desire to avoid the appearance of harboring race prejudice.

The removal of the white firemen and the installation of the blacks would have received a unanimous vote had not Councilman Farmer lined up with O'Donnell. Farmer said that he favored leaving the quartering of men entirely to the Fire Department.

"I will not be responsible for that fire station," O'Donnell told the Council.

When the transfer of the present fire crew at the station is made, the captain and two lieutenants will have to become hosemen, in spite of their years of service and experience, according to O'Donnell. There are no vacancies now for men of their rank at any of the other stations.

Negroes with little fire experience will replace these experts. If the Engineering Board continues its precedent of not issuing licenses to colored men it is probable that the two white engineers now at the station will remain.

The only fire station in Los Angeles now manned by negroes is at 129 South Loma drive. Approximately ten men are quartered there, according to O'Donnell. He does not expect to transfer any of

those men to the Fourteenth and Central stations, as they are experienced in handling only a hose cart and not the big engines with which the other station is equipped.

NEGRO ELECTED TO ASSEMBLY

Edward A. Johnson Carries Harlem District, but Thomas Is Defeated for Alderman.

Edward A. Johnson, negro, Republican candidate for Assembly in the Nineteenth Assembly District, has been elected by a plurality of 323 over Molony, his Democratic rival. The Nineteenth Assembly District is in Harlem, where the negro vote constitutes a large percentage of the total. This is the first time in the history of the city that a negro candidate has been elected to office.

Thomas, another negro, who was the Republican candidate for Alderman in the Twenty-sixth Aldermanic District, was defeated by Mullen, the Democratic candidate, by 338 votes.

Johnson is a lawyer, and served for several years as an Alderman in Raleigh, N. C. He was formerly dean of the law department of Shaw University in North Carolina. The successful fight that was made for him was in a large measure due to John M. Royal, president of the United Civic League of Harlem, who did much to line up the negro vote of the district.

In a statement issued last night, when it became apparent that he would be elected, Johnson said:

"I shall do my best to serve all of the people of the district without regard to race or creed. The white people of our districts will find me ready to give them just as careful attention as those of my own race, and it is my purpose to push legislation looking to the establishment of playgrounds for the children and for such other progressive ideas as may present themselves."

LOUIS B. ANDERSON IS SWORN IN AS ALDERMAN

Goes About His Work in Quiet Manner—Big Crowd Out

Chicago Defender 4/28/18
Louis B. Anderson took his oath of office and was sworn in as alderman Monday night. A great throng of members of the Race was out to welcome him. Owing to the vast amount of business there was no applause to greet the new alderman when he was escorted to the council chamber by the senior alderman of the Second ward, Hugh Norris (white). He busied himself going about his duties just as though he was an old-timer. The country at large is watching his movements with much interest, expecting him to hold up the Race in any issue that may come up before the body.

Anderson, backed by the Chicago Defender, polled the largest plurality of any candidate that ever run in the Second ward.

TO SUCCEED CUMMINGS IN BALTIMORE COUNCIL

New York Age 9/24/17
(Special to The New York Age)
BALTIMORE.—James N. Young, Republican organization candidate, was re-elected Republican State Central Committeeman in the Seventeenth Ward Tuesday, defeating Daniel W. Richardson and Israel P. Brown, the last named running a bad third. Richardson's friends claim that Brown, finding he could not win, threw his support to Young. Young is a cog in the old machine of Harry S. Cummings, who died recently.

The fight in the ward is regarded as having a bearing on the election for city council, 1919. As it is conceded that the city council, being Democratic, will not elect a colored man to succeed Cummings, the ward will be represented by a Democrat until the municipal election in 1919.

George A. Watty, W. L. Fitzgerald, Robert J. Young, Dr. E. V. Stokes and Louis H. Davenport are among those mentioned for the 1919 race for the nomination.

DR. GILES IS HIRED AND FIRED

The Chicago Defender
Dr. Caldwell Shows His Hand,
but Case Is to Be Fought

2/10/17
to the Bitter End

Dr. Roscoe Giles went to the Sanitarium and was on the job—just six hours. Dr. Caldwell (white), head of the board of directors, took him through the place, accompanied by the superintendent of the buildings. Six hours later he sat down and wrote out the doctor's discharge, saying that it was for the good of the service. However, the case will not stop here, as the matter is being prepared to institute a suit against the city and Dr. Caldwell, making them reinstate him and give him a square deal.

Cite Case in Boston

The case has taken the same look as that of Miss Jane Bosfield in Boston, when the poor whites refused to eat with her, and she refused to have her meals served anywhere but in the dining room. She, too, was fired, but the case, after being fought out in the courts, was settled when the governor of the state played a hand and ordered her reinstated or the heads of the hospital removed.

Will Fight to the End

A Defender reporter learned Thursday that the case is being taken care of by the lawyers representing the National Association for Advancement of Colored People. Judge McMurdy, Allan Carter, son of a former member of the state legislature, and Attorney Hershle, all white, are preparing the case and a full report will be made at the meeting at Lincoln Center Sunday night.

Dr. Giles has received many flattering offers from several eastern hospitals, three of which are run by Germans. He told a Defender reporter that the plan was laid for the patients to not receive him cordially and that the white internes bowed their heads in shame when he told them so.

Major Jackson to Run for Alderman Chicago Defender

A bomb was thrown into the army of Oscar DePriest, who recently declared his candidacy for alderman, when the regular organization announced Saturday night that they had indorsed State Representative Robert R. Jackson for candidate for alderman from the Second ward. Jackson will be backed to the limit, and as he is popular, always working in the interest of the Race, will probably win hands down.

A Defender reporter also learned that Del Roberts, for years actively engaged in the political activities in the Second ward, would be backed for the state legislature by the regular Republican machine, and that the people of the ward who now hold a power in politics and who have stood by the party for years, are about to demand representation in congress. When asked who would be the logical man, the reporter was promptly told that Rev. A. J. Carey or Edward H. Wright, now assistant corporation counsel of the city of Chicago, would probably be the choice. Rev. Carey holds a prominent position in the corporation counsel's office.

Norris Withdraws

Hugh Norris (white), present alderman, whose time expires with the spring election, willingly withdrew when Jackson entered the field.

Jackson is head of the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, member of several other organizations, state representative and owner of the Fraternal Press. He is a thorough Race man, and for years was assistant superintendent of the Armour postoffice, but when the Major did not get the appointment as superintendent he resigned because younger men were put over him.

The Major saw service in the Spanish-American war and on the border last fall. He resigned upon request of his friends that he stay behind and protect the Race in either the state legislature or city council.

Alderman Anderson was seen by a Defender reporter and said, "Couldn't have indorsed a better man. The Major has plenty of backbone. He is an ideal man."

Miss Grace P. Campbell has been appointed an officer on the

parole Commission of the state of New York after competitive examination.

The Crisis April, 1917. P.300.

Dr. Alfred P. Russell, A colored man, ran well for the

Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, though he lost, as did

Moorfield Storey. Hon. A. S. Pillsbury was elected. - July, 1917.

More Negro Patrol-

men Are Asked For

A delegation of representative Negro citizens headed by Mr. J. J. Harde-

way, held a conference with Mayor Pro Tem Moody Monday and after expressing their deep sense of appreciation for the admirable manner in which the officials handled the situation last week, made their wants and wishes known.

In enlarging the police force the race men requested that additional Negroes be added to the present number who will police the race residential sections and especially did they request more police protection now.

The chief magistrate was asked to give out a statement assuring the Negroes that they need not fear any violence because of the lifting of the martial law and he emphatically stated that all citizens, regardless of color or creed, would receive the same protection.

The following constituted the party: J. J. Hardey, leading real estate race man of the city; Rev. W. H. Logan, district superintendent M. E. church; Rev. F. L. Lights, pastor Antioch Baptist church; Rev. James Pendleton, pastor Church of Living God; Rev. J. W. Gilder, pastor Boynton Chapel M. E. church; Dr. B. F. Barlow, dentist; Prof. E. O. Smith, principal Booker T. Washington school; Campbell A. Gilmore and Clifton F. Richardson of The Observer.

These citizens also visited Chief of Police Brock and after assuring him their support to maintain order among their people asked the chief for real police protection in the wards and in their homes.

CONSUL WRIGHT QUILTS

NEW YORK POST

Hon. Herbert F. Wright, who has been the American Consul at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, for the past eleven years, arrived in New York last week on the steamship Caracas. Mr. Wright stated that twice he had tendered his resignation to the State Department and the second time it had been accepted, and he had only waited at his post until a new official arrived to relieve him. He was accompanied by Mrs. Wright and, after a few days spent

with relatives in Brooklyn, he left for his home, Marshalltown, Ia. During Mr. Wright's absence both his father and mother had died, the body of the latter having been held at Davenport, Ia., awaiting his return to transport it to the final resting place in Marshalltown. The settlement of the estate of his parents will demand his attention for a while, after which he expects to settle in some large centre of the West and resume the practice of law.

Before going to Venezuela, where he succeeded James W. Johnson as Consul, Mr. Wright had served several years in the same capacity at one of the Central American ports. He leaves the service with a fine record, a letter from Secretary of State Lansing bearing testimony as to his efficient service. His departure from the Venezuelan post scores another loss of race representation in the service, the first appointee of the race at that place being Jerome B. Peterson of New York in 1904.

An article in *El Estandarte*, published at Puerto Cabello, testifies to the high esteem in which the Consul and Mrs. Wright were held by the local community, the latter being the recipient of a bouquet and many friends gathering at the wharf to bid them farewell.

DE PRIEST IN FIGHT FOR COUNCIL SEAT

Negro Factions in Second Ward to Choose Norris' Successor.

CHICAGO ILL HERALD
OCTOBER 12, 1917

Chicago is to have two negro aldermen, both in the Second ward. The colored population is in an overwhelming majority and can elect anyone on whom it unites.

The present aldermen are Hugh Norris, and Louis B. Anderson. The latter is colored. Both are Republicans. The term of Norris expires in April. He will then retire.

For this place there are two candidates. One is Oscar DePriest, former alderman and former county commissioner. He was indicted while still in the council and has since been acquitted. The other is Robert R. Jackson. He was a major in the Eighth Regiment and has served three terms in the legislature from the third district. Both candidates are circulating pledge cards.

MAYOR'S FRIENDS QUARREL.

This scrap, if it continues as planned, promises to stir up a lot of trouble, because at present it is a fight between friends of Mayor Thompson.

In the battling to date, the city administration men have been aiding DePriest. The word has been passed around that Corporation Counsel Ettelson favors him, although friends of Ettelson deny this. State Senator Harding and Congressman Madden prefer Major Jackson. They visited the mayor yesterday at his office and are said to have told him that the city administration men should drop DePriest.

Rumor says that the mayor did not say definitely what will be done. If later it becomes a battle between Ettelson and friends on one side against Harding and Madden and their followers on the other, it may be embarrassing politically to the mayor if the congressman and senator win.

GALPIN SEES THOMPSON.

During the day Homer Galpin, chairman of the Republican county central committee, and Walter Schmidt, committeeman of the Eighth ward, called upon the mayor.

It was given out that their visit related to the coming judicial election, and that they had obtained a promise from the mayor that he will not appear upon the platform for or against any candidate, and that he will limit his interviews, until after election, to municipal matters.

The support by the city administration of the entire ticket is said also to have been another topic of conversation.

CREDIT TO HIS RACE.

V. V. C. TELEGRAM
JULY 29, 1917

Just now when the negro is so largely and, as some would make it appear, unfavorably in the public eye, it is well to record that the Spokane Daily Chronicle mourns the death, at the age of fifty-five, of Walter Lawson, the city's only colored policeman, "as brave a man as ever wore the blue or swung a nightstick."

He aided in keeping the peace for more than eighteen years, coming to Spokane twenty-three years ago, after serving in Uncle Sam's cavalry. For years he drove a patrol wagon and, when a motor driven "Maria" replaced the old one, he mastered its mechanics and stayed right on the job.

When given half a chance the negro will redeem himself.

Unfair Discrimination

The claim is made by a local association that although the fire department is in need of men and fifty colored men are on the eligible list, not one of them has received appointment. It is very properly argued that the fact that these men are on the eligible list is in itself sufficient proof they have passed the examination of the civil service board, and therefore must be in every way fully competent to perform the duties of firemen. Appeal was made in vain to the chief of the fire department to appoint some of these eligibles to some of the existing vacancies, and it was urged that the department definitely declare itself against discrimination on account of color.

We do not know whether the statements made in the communication are sustained by the facts, but, assuming that there are fifty colored men on the eligible list, if it be true that appointments are refused them when vacancies occur, they have just cause for complaint. The city of Los Angeles does not ask the color of a man's skin when it presents its tax bills. Government does not concern itself with racial prejudices when it exacts equal obedience to the laws. Negroes who have qualified through civil service examinations for appointment to public service are entitled exactly to the same sort of treatment that is accorded white men who pass like examinations.

NAMES NEGRO TO LAW OFFICE

Mayor Curley Approves Appointment of

Lucius Sumner Hicks as Assistant Corporation Counsel

Mayor Curley today approved the appointment of Lucius Sumner Hicks as assistant corporation counsel at a salary of \$2200 a year. The appointment was made by William J. Hennessey, acting corporation counsel, in view of the absence of Edward T. McGettrick on military service since May 10, and the rush of work in Mr. McGettrick's department.

Mr. Hicks was born in Plymouth, N. C., coming to Boston and entering the Prince Grammar School and later preparing for college at the Boston Latin School, where he was appointed the first negro captain in the military drill and took first prize for oratory in his senior year. He was graduated with the class of 1908 at Boston University Law School. He was appointed an assistant registrar in the election department last March, being the first negro ever appointed to such a position in Boston.

Mayor Curley also appointed today Dr. John P. Toomey of 82 Warren street as trustee of the Boston City Hospital, to take the position made vacant by the death of Conrad J. Rueter.

Political - 1917
Office Holding

Boards of Education 1917
Walter Robinson elected
Louisville Peter Postell

Wilmington Self Dr. Cornwell Boston

New York City E. P. Roberts (Appointed)
Board of Education of New York
Rev. H. Arthur Barker, member of local
Board of Aldermen of Manhattan

TWO NEGRO CANDIDATES CAUSE STIR IN HARLEM

There is considerable agitation among the white people in Harlem over the two Negro candidates designated at the Republican primaries. Edward A. Johnson for assemblyman and James C. Thomas, Jr., for alderman.

It is the first time in the history of the city that two members of the Negro race have succeeded at the primaries, and John M. Royall, a wealthy real estate dealer of Harlem's Negro colony, who is largely responsible for their selection, says they will win.

The two candidates have the backing of the United Civic League, a colored organization which has a five-story club house at 184 West 135th street. Mr. Royall is the president and founder of the league.

NEGROES FIGHT FOR JOBS AS FIREMEN

OCTOBER 8, 1917

Another round in the fight between the city council and the fire commissioners to compel the latter to appoint negro firemen was fought before the city council's public safety committee today.

The editor of a colored men's publication charged that open discrimination was practiced against the colored race. He alleged that Acting Fire Chief O'Donnell had refused to appoint Robert McCarty, a negro on the eligible firemen's list, to the post of temporary fireman.

This was partly denied by the chief, who said that in the case of negroes

and others seeking positions as engineers of steamers, the applicants must pass examinations before the board of mechanical engineers before they can be appointed by the chief of the fire department. There is no colored man now eligible for such a place, the chief stated.

The refusal of the fire commission to obey the council's order to replace the white men in engine 30 at Fourteenth and Central, with negro firemen was again taken up, only to be deferred, with the rest of the color question, until next Monday afternoon.

LOS ANGELES CAL TRIBUNE
AUGUST 22, 1917

CALLS ELEY TO EXPLAIN OBJECTION TO NEGROES

Archie J. Eley, suspended fire chief, was ordered yesterday to appear before the council next Tuesday afternoon to explain why negro candidates for appointment as firemen are not recognized.

The council took this action when Charles Oliver, heading a delegation from the Republican Protective league, appeared, and stated that there are fifty negro candidates qualified by civil service for appointment as firemen, but the fire chief has refused to appoint them.

The council agreed it would be a good plan to reopen one of the closed fire stations, and to man it entirely with negroes so that the shortage of seventeen men in the fire department may be made up partly from the ranks of the colored candidates.

INTER OCEAN

Chicago, Ill.

COLORED DOCTOR IS CERTIFIED

Roscoe Giles to Go to City Sanitarium Despite Protests Made.

Despite the protests of the 700 patients of the municipal tuberculosis sanitarium, the civil service commission to-day certified Dr. Roscoe Giles, colored, as a junior physician at the institution, and the doctor will probably take up his duties there Thursday.

Dr. Giles' name was the second of three to be certified by the commission in response to a requisition signed by Dr. C. P. Caldwell, president of the board of directors of the institution. Dr. Leo English, another physician certified, is also colored, but he has already announced that he will waive appointment. The first man to be certified is Dr. Lazarus Cohler. This exhausts the eligible list for junior physicians.

Several days ago, when it looked as if Dr. Giles would be appointed as a physician, the patients in the sanitarium held an indignation meeting and were loud in their protests. The patients voted that if the colored man was sent to the hospital as a physician they would march in a body to the city hall and lay their protest before the mayor.

"I do not expect any trouble from the patients," said Dr. Caldwell when he was informed of the civil service commission's action. "Dr. Giles will be put to work as soon as I have been notified officially of his certification. If the patients object the matter will be taken up for final decision."

FIFTY YEARS IN THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)
WASHINGTON, D. C. Charles R. Douglass, the only surviving son of Hon. Frederick Douglass, visited THE AGE Bureau, as he often does, last Monday and among other things, said he was just rounding out his fifteenth year

in the civil service of the country, having received his first appointment April 9, 1867, in the Freedman's Bureau. When this Bureau was being closed out, in 1869, Mr. Douglass wanted another position, and in the Treasury Department, and secured a letter of introduction to Senator Roscoe Conkling of New York. Senator Conkling was the most sought-after man in public life at that time. Mr. Douglass went to the home of the Senator. The doorkeeper looked Mr. Douglass over. The room was crowded with distinguished people. He told him it was out of the question, that he could not see the Senator, and that it would be useless for him to take the card in.

MRS. J. A. GREEN
Louisville news
Receives a Good Government Appointment Under Department of Agriculture.

Mrs. J. A. Green, wife of Mr. J. A. Green, Secretary of the Colored Branch Y. M. C. A., has received a good position under the Department of Agriculture. Recently Mrs. Green went to Lexington, Kentucky, where she received special instructions under an expert regarding her duties as a demonstrator. It will be her duty to give lectures and demonstrations on substitutes for wheat, sugar, meats and oats. Already Mrs. Green has commenced her duties. Lectures and demonstrations have been given in a number of Social Centers in the city.

Mrs. Green is well prepared for the work, she is a graduate of Fisk University, also completed a two years' course in Domestic Science at the Summer School at Cheyney, Pa. During her short sojourn in the city she has made many friends, has been engaged in Sunday School

work at the Newsboys' Center, is an ardent worker and well suited for the place. Mrs. Lizzie B. Fouse, one of Kentucky's best known club women, is also engaged in similar work.

EVERETT COLORED POLICEMAN APPOINTED FOR PERMANENT.

COLORED CITIENS SHOULD BE AT CITY HALL MONDAY NIGHT WHEN BOARD OF ALDERMEN ACTS.

Mayor John J. Mullen of Everett has made the appointment of special Policeman Taylor permanent and sent it to the Board of Aldermen. It would be an intolerable outrage for the Board to refuse this because of color and colored citizens should be on hand in numbers Monday night at City Hall to fight any such color discrimination.

TRENTON N. J. TIMES
DECEMBER 3, 1917
COLORED POLICEMEN.

For many years the colored men of Trenton have been trying to have one or more of their race appointed on the city's police force. So long as they depended upon politics they failed and probably would have failed now but for the adoption of the merit system, which gave them the opportunity to compete with the white men.

There is no reason why a capable, fearless and willing black man should not make a good policeman, nor why an Afro-American should not get the same consideration as the other hyphenates. Places in the police and fire departments are to be won now only through competition under Civil Service rules.

Officer Vincent Harvey stood at the head of the list of eligibles. He is reputed to be trustworthy and efficient. His success should serve to encourage others of his race who may be ambitious to enter the municipal service, and inspire them to qualify by study and clean living.

INTER OCEAN

Chicago, Ill.

How the Colored Race Advances.

In its recent articles by Junius B. Wood and in editorial comment on those articles The Daily News has called attention to the injury done the colored race by its exploitation at the hands of unscrupulous political leaders, who as a means of gaining power for themselves give jobs to unworthy colored men whom they control, the result of the practice being injurious to the colored race as a whole.

It is a pleasure to record the honoring of a different type of representative of the colored race.

Col. Franklin A. Denison, who has been appointed an assistant to Attorney-General Brundage, stands on his own high character and meritorious achievements. He has striven to help the colored race forward, not to drag it down. His career as a useful citizen not only reflects credit upon the colored race, but furnishes to ambitious youths of that race an example of the way to win deserved success.

The general public must commend such an appointment as that of Mr. Denison to a position on the staff of the attorney-general of the state. It must continue to condemn efforts of self-seeking politicians to exploit special groups in the community for their own profit by selecting for political honors as representatives of those groups men unworthy of public confidence.

MADE' ROUNDSMAN

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Caswell Reid, 26 W. 112th street, New York city, has been promoted to roundsman in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.



Reid held the position he held as gateman. The new position that Mr. Reid now holds is one of extreme trust and much responsibility. He has the distinction of being the first man of the Race to receive such a promotion in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, which places him over a large number of white men, some of whom have served a longer period in the service than he.

The whites made a horrified howl when they learned that he, along with a few whites had received the appointment as roundsman, but the Department of War at Washington received his recommendation in its regular order and promoted him along with the rest.

It was Reid's merit that won him the position which he now holds—nothing more, nothing less. His motto is: "What is worth doing at all is worth doing well; make the most of your present station in life; render the best service you can, and try and make yourself worthy of promotion."

Reid is well known among the best class of New York and Chicago citizens, and was often domiciled at the Wabash avenue Y. M. C. A. when visiting the Windy City.

A Serious Charge.

The Dover State Sentinel, a newspaper devoted to the cause of the regular organization of the Republican party of

Delaware, makes a serious charge against State Senator John A. Barnard, who was elected President pro tempore of the State Senate against the votes of the regular Republican Senators, and with the assistance of the Democratic members.

The State Sentinel charges that Senator Barnard "demanded the appointment of a well-known criminal Negro to a responsible position, and even appealed to Governor Townsend with the bold statement that he knew the said Negro to be one of the most honorable men in the State." This is a serious accusation. If true, and if the facts should fail to sustain Senator Barnard's contention that this alleged "criminal Negro" was really an honorable man, it would leave the Senator in the unenviable and discreditable position of endeavoring to secure public recognition and condonement of a "criminal Negro."

President pro tempore Barnard cannot afford to rest supinely under such a serious accusation. He should demand an investigation, with a view to establishing his entire innocence.

Whites Fight Appointment of Race Men as Firemen

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 14.—Representatives of the white firemen declared after they had been informed of the appointment of Race firemen to the 14th street station, that "the fight has just started." The only obstacle now in the way of the Race firemen is that they are denied license by the engineering board and as a result it is expected that white engineers will be secured. A captain, two lieutenants and two engineers are required to complete the department. Charles Olivera, secretary of the Protective league here, was the principal spokesman for the Race firemen. He is a native of Louisiana and is well known in New Orleans and Chicago. He formerly was manager of a State street hotel in Chicago.

KANSAS CITY TO START COLORED COPS

Overruled Today.

The first negro policemen on duty on the Kansas side since 1910 were appointed today by Mayor Harry Mendenhall. They are S. L. Vaughn, J. W. Hardy and Wesley Robinson.

The appointments are in response to a bill passed by the Kansas Legislature last winter stipulating that the negro population of the Kansas side be represented on the police force.

In 1910 when the commission form of government was adopted, J. E. Porter was elected on a platform which provided no negroes were to hold office. That policy was adhered to until the legislature intervened.

Counselor Walter Robinson and Peter Postell have been elected members of the Board of Education at Hopkinsville, Ky.

KANSAS GETS COLORED COPS. APPOINTED MEMBER OF BUFFALO POLICE FORCE

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Gerard Miller has been appointed a special patrolman. He is one of the colored men who will assist the regular police and he will report to Capt. Burfeind of the Fourth precinct. Police Officer Miller is the first Negro to be appointed to any kind of a job in the police department in many years.

Assistant Corporation Councils, 1917 officers

Boston, Lucius S. Hicks
Philadelphia George H. White
Chicago George W. Ellis

Franklin A. Denison Assistant Attorney General
Illinois
S. A. T. Watkins Assistant District Attorney at Chicago
J. A. P. Parks, Assistant General of Pennsylvania

James Arthur Jackson
Assistant Librarian
W. Va. State Law Library
Made Supreme Court Librarian
Miss Nov. '17 p. 22

Boston
Dr. Cornell Bunker
Elected Member Board of
Ed. Wilmington Del.
Miss Nov. '17, p. 22

TO REGISTER NEGROES.

During the past year several hundred Negroes have come into Springfield from the South and in the next few months a determined effort will be made by Republican leaders to get them registered. Most Negroes, and particularly Southern Negroes, are strong Republicans. It is estimated that probably 300 men of voting age have come in the past few months and while a year must elapse before they can register, some have already been here that long.

Leaders in the Negro Civic League are also interested in the registration of the Southerners. The league is desirous of having all Negroes vote and it will make a determined effort along these lines. A coalition between the Republican city committee and the league may be established to carry out this work.

WHEELING W VA NEWS
AUGUST 3, 1917

COLORED MEN

Two Colored Men Will Be Appointed By City Manager Nagle.

Local colored residents are about to be rewarded for their efforts in attempting to get recognition on the police staff. City Manager G. O. Nagle and Chief J. C. Sill admitted that two men are to be appointed from the colored ranks. Zel Kent of the Second ward will be given a job as patrol driver. His appointment is expected to be announced this afternoon. Another colored man will be appointed guard at the workhouse. There will be no colored uniform policeman appointed.

Political - 1917

Office Holding

/Isaiah Williams; of Jacksonville Fla.;

In Knoxville, Tenn., the City Commissioners have appointed John Singleton to the detective force and David Saunders to the police force. There are now five colored men serving on the city police force.

The Crisis June, 1917. P 89.

The ~~Colored~~ of Norfolk, Virginia has appointed a colored man Dr. S. C. Coppage, in charge of the Colored Dental Clinic. Miss Weeks and Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson, colored trained nurses, have also been appointed to the schools.

December 1917

The Crisis, P. 89.

*Coroner elected
Dr. William F. Willoughby, Englewood N.J.*

Dr. Alfred P. Russell, a colored man, ran well for the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, though he lost, as did Moorfield Storey. Hon. A.S. Pillsbury was elected. The Crisis July, 1917, P. 143.

L. J. Rice, a colored Policeman of Dayton, Ohio, for the past eight years, has been transferred to the detective department

The Crisis March, 1917, P. 244.

~~J. N. Correa Toca, a Mexican, and from his picture~~

A Colored man, Virgil Cahmbliss, has been elected Alderman of Mounds, Ill.

The Crisis June, 1917. P 90.

Girard Miller has been appointed to the police force in Buffalo, New

York. The Crisis. July 1917, P. 143.

Dr. John Hopkins has been re-elected alderman of the Sixth

Ward at Wilmington, Del. - The Crisis. July, 1917. *P. 143*
Girard Miller has been appointed to the police force in

Buffalo. N. Y. - The Crisis, July, 1917. *P. 143*

*Galveston Tex
one policeman.*

*Letter from Tex
4-2-17*

San Antonio, Tex.

ST. LOUIS DEMOCRAT

APRIL 3, 1917

COLORED MAN CORONER.

For the first time in the history of Bergen county a colored man has been elected to a county office, the office of Coroner being conferred on Dr. William F. Willoughby, of Englewood, who ran as a Republican candidate at Tuesday's election, while his competitors were Henry J. Cox, Prohibition, and Theodore H. Groesbeck, Socialist. The Democrats did not have a candidate in the running. A few years ago the office of Coroner was very attractive, but at the present time it is not much more than an honorary position, as the County Physician has sole charge of all cases of violent death.

Dr. Willoughby, the Coroner-elect, is a graduate of Harvard Medical College and has three degrees from Oxford University.

MADE AN OFFICER OF
PAROLE COMMISSION

Charles C. Allison Jr., Secretary of the Colored Big Brothers, with offices in the rooms of the National Urban League, 2306 Seventh avenue, was appointed an officer for the New York City Parole Commission Friday, June 15, as a result of a competitive civil service examination in which 574 men participated. He was placed eighth on the list.

NEGROES WANT PLACES
ON POLICE FIRE FORCES

A petition of a large number of colored residents of San Diego, making a plea for the employment of colored men on the fire and police departments, read at yesterday's meeting of the Council, was referred to the heads of the fire and police departments.

Councilman Moore objected. He said he was not in favor of colored men on either the fire or police departments. He started a long argument on the subject when other members of the Council told him the matter was not under debate.

NOMINATE DR. FURNISS
FOR CITY COUNCILMAN

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Dr. Sumner A. Furniss, the well known physician of this city, was nominated in the primary election held last week as the candidate of the Republican party for Councilman from the Fourth City District. There were eight contestants for the nomination and Dr. Furniss obtained a vote approximately as great as the aggregate of his three nearest competitors.

SAY COMMISSION
DISCRIMINATES

Charges of discrimination against colored men who wish to become firemen, made before the public welfare committee of city council by M. Olivera, were denied Monday by Fire Commissioner J. P. Yates and Acting Chief George H. O'Donnell. Olivera declared that the colored men were not getting a square deal. Yates admitted that city firemen probably would go out on strike if colored men were admitted on an equal basis with whites.

35 Negroes and 30 Whites Took Exams

Negroes taking the railway mail service examination at the federal building Saturday outnumbered white men taking the examination, 35 to 30.

The 65 men taking the examination were at the federal building practically all of Saturday morning, and many did not finish until in the afternoon. The examination was conducted by V. G. Dustin, head of the civil service department of the Houston postoffice.

FLEMING IS AGAIN ELECTED COUNCILMAN

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

Cleveland, O.—Thomas W. Fleming was re-elected to the City Council from Ward 11 in a field of 17 candidates, four of whom were white. This is the third time he has been elected and his plurality is the largest. Through his efforts colored men draw salaries in Cleveland paying more than a quarter million dollars annually.

PHYSICIAN NOMINATED

CORONER AT ENGLEWOOD

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)
ENGLEWOOD, N.J., Feb. 1.—Last Tuesday in the primary Dr. Willoughby, our energetic physician, was chosen as county committeeman and nominated for the office of Coroner. Dr. Willoughby enters upon the political field with great promise of success. His is the first instance a Negro has been named for the office of County Coroner.

ENQUIRER

Cincinnati, O.

NEGRO PHYSICIAN OUSTED.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE ENQUIRER.

Chicago, Ill., February 2.—Dr. Roscoe Giles, negro, who was appointed junior physician of the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium by the Civil Service Commission, was discharged to-day after having served only a few hours. Dismissal followed several demonstrations made by the patients against the negro physician.

LITTLE ROCK ARE GAZETTE

SEPTEMBER 29, 1917

WELL-KNOWN NEGRO DIES.

Rufus H. Cunningham, a well-known negro of near Wrightsville, died last Thursday at the City hospital. He was 66 years old and had been a justice of the peace for about 14 years. He owned considerable property in the vicinity of Wrightsville. The funeral will be conducted at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning at the Virginia graveyard.

ELECTED ALDERMAN

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 2.—Virgil Chambliss, a prosperous merchant, was elected alderman. Two white men opposed him, but he received double their vote. He took courage from Alderman Anderson, Chicago, Ill.

BROOKLYN N.Y. TIMES

SEPTEMBER 11, 1917
PLAN COLORED CLUB.

John F. Hylan Colored Democratic League was organized last night at 35 Fleet street by colored entertainers and other colored theatrical men. William H. Ward was chosen chairman. A banner will be displayed at the Fleet street headquarters.

MADE POLICE SERGEANT

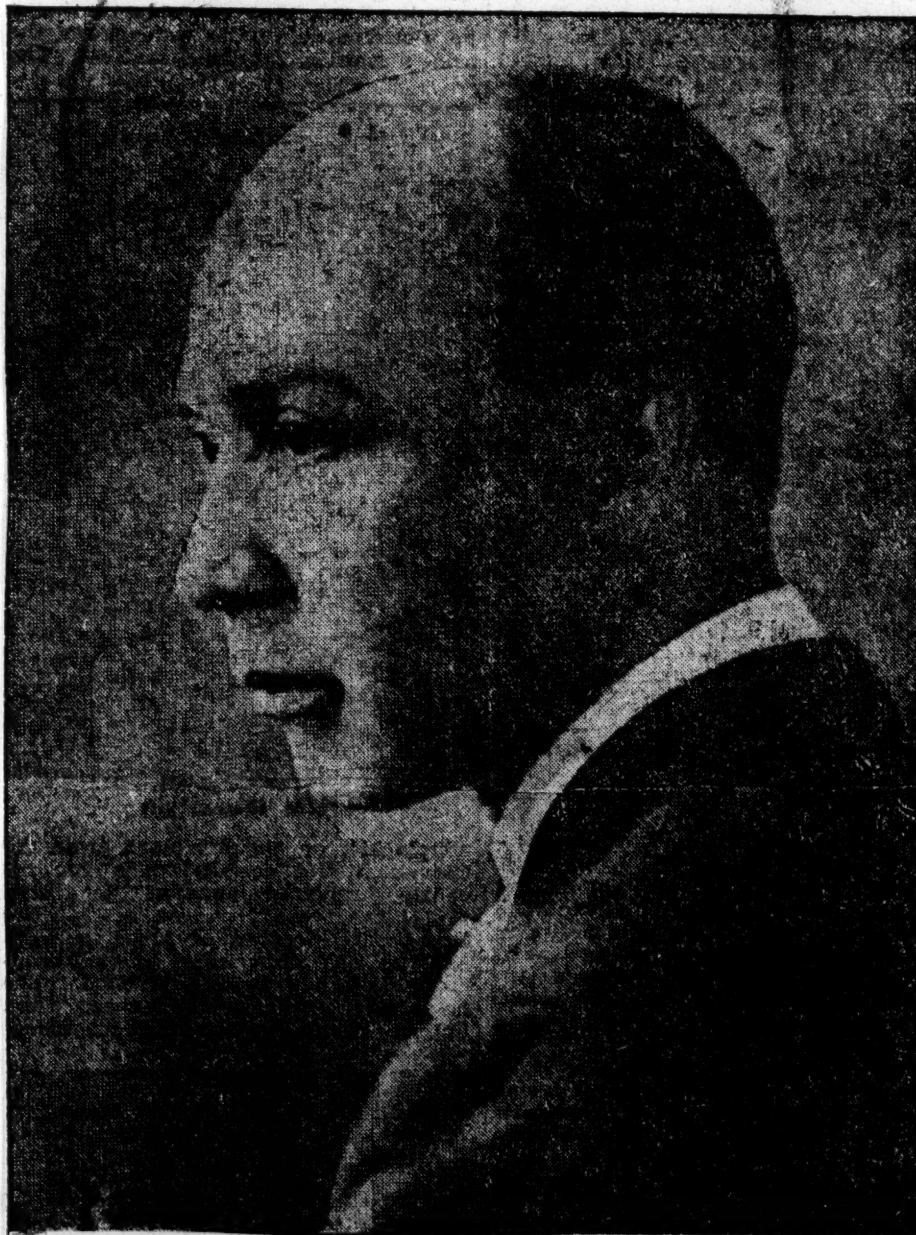
Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 14.—Police man Littleton McDuffie, in recent examination for detective sergeant, made the highest average of over 100 fellow officers. He is now serving in his new capacity.

John S. Brent, the first Colored man to be a member of the Fire Department in the District, is dead at the age of seventy. He was once a corporal in the Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry. While in the fire service, he has saved the lives of two members of the family of the then Secretary of the Navy Tracy, after turning in an alarm with remarkable alertness.

Pennsylvania

George H. White a former member of Congress from North Carolina, has been appointed assistant city solicitor here to succeed the late Harry W. Bass.

Hon. George W. Ellis Appointed Assistant Corporation Counsel



George W. Ellis of the firm of Ellis & Westbrooks, general counsel of the Chicago Defender, has just been appointed assistant corporation counsel of Chicago, the position formerly held by the Hon. Louis B. Anderson, now alderman of the Second Ward.

Mr. Ellis was recommended to his honor, Mayor William Hale Thompson, by Committeeman and Congressman Martin B. Madden, upon the advice and indorsement of the leaders of the Second Ward Republican organization. The reasons are clear. In a number of campaigns Mr. Ellis rendered important services to the Republican party on the platform in behalf of Republican candidates, and the triumph of Republican principles. He has been particularly active and effective in behalf of the nomination and election of Congressman Martin B. Madden, Senator George F. Harding Jr., Senator Samuel A. Ettlison, Alderman Louis B. Anderson, Representative Major R.

R. Jackson, Representative Benjamin M. Lucas and Alderman Hugh Norris, in many brilliant series of persuasive and eloquent speeches for the organization.

Messrs. Ellis & Westbrooks, for some time have been the general counsel of the Chicago Defender, have built up a large and lucrative practice and have established a record for legal ability.

which has won for them the growing and increasing confidence of the public and the courts. Mr. Westbrooks has won many cases in habeas corpus matters, and with this firm Attorney George W. Blackwell has co-operated with success and harmony.

The appointment of Mr. Ellis meets with wide and ardent favor in Chicago, not only on account of his accredited ability as a lawyer and an advocate of acknowledged power, but as a forceful and eloquent orator and a

noted writer in behalf of the Race in the United States and Africa.

For some years Mr. Ellis represented the government of the United States in Liberia, West Africa, in the position of secretary and charge of the American legation, where his scholarly researches in ethnology and his scientific writings on interracial problems and conditions won for him a high place as a literary writer and authority.

He wears his honors easy and is a tireless worker. Decorated as Knight Commander, with the title of Sir Knight, for distinguished services to the African Races, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain upon a scientific thesis, disclosing the high-grade culture of the Negro in West Africa.

Aside from being a good lawyer, a magnetic orator and a recognized scholar, he is widely known as a notable writer and champion of the Race. In his "Negro Culture in West Africa" he has brought to light and public attention the facts in the high quality of aboriginal culture in what is supposed to be the Dark Continent. Reviewing critics have pronounced this work the most notable first-hand contribution to interracial literature, perhaps, in the last quarter of a century.

Next month it is expected that from his pen will issue from the press the fascinating novel, entitled "The Leopard's Claw," a thrilling story of love and adventure, with all the charm and intoxication of the African jungle. And, under the subject, "The Negro in Social Progress," this writer has brought together an amazing mass of inspiring facts, showing the social progress and achievements of the Race in the arts and in civilization, and, which, too, is soon to be issued from the press.

The political recognition of this efficient lawyer and forceful writer and Race champion will meet with increasing favor and approbation in Chicago and over the nation and greatly extend the field of his service and usefulness to his Race and to his country.

The Chicago Defender, therefore, joins with great pleasure the general public in congratulations and good wishes for the continued good fortune and success of Mr. Ellis and the Republican organization.

Political - 1917

Office Holding NEGROES "IN MOTION"

Representatives of all Denominations
and Citizens of all States Form

all Negro Party
PHILADELPHIA PA INQUIREE
SEPTEMBER 2, 1917

This is a statement of fact; not an advertisement of our proposed and much-needed daily newspaper.

Many months ago, in these columns, pleas were made for the serious consideration of the NEW negro with a view to the better safeguarding of the best interests of the WHITES.

The negroes were "in motion" then.

Since that time race riots have been matters of almost daily occurrence.

Within the week uniformed white soldiers had a pitched battle with unorganized negroes in West Philadelphia.

Elsewhere in these United States race riots have ranged in size from mere street brawls to gun fights. In centers like Springfield, Ill.; Brownsville, Texas; Akron, Ohio; East St. Louis, Ill; Houston, Texas, and elsewhere the fatalities numbered more than the official reports indicated.

When discussing the affray at Springfield, Ill., a highly educated and patriotic Philadelphia negro used the word "victory" when calmly stating the fact that the negroes had won over the whites.

On Sunday last Mr. Mark Mason said:

Christian Science, the absent treatment, Theosophy may hit the spot in some situations, but when it comes to the present day negro problem I beg leave to suggest again that all you folks lay off ignoring the new leadership of the negro; that you all sit right up and take notice of the new kind of negro in our midst, as it were; and that you reckon on just what 12,000,000 of these bucks and wenches might do under equal suffrage—for example.

The pinheads leading the Suffrage movement have never had political brains enough to assimilate the negro, who has the vote where the Suffragists need votes.

It is not so certain that the smart niggers won't assimilate the Suffragists where the Suffragists have the votes that the 12,000,000 negroes need—not that I care a cuss, but, then, it might annoy some of our swell subscribers and I have my orders to conserve our subscription list. I can say any old thing about our advertisers, but our subscribers must be consid-

ered and must be served at all times. Just for the fun of the thing study the ACTUAL possibilities of a union of the negro vote in the free States with that of the Suffragists in the NEW and dissatisfied West.

California elected Wilson. A NEW, powerful and NEGRO leadership has come into the arena of American political life and the sooner it is taken into serious consideration the better it will be for "we, the people of these United States."

On Wednesday last, at Atlantic City, N. J., negro bishops, pastors and laymen from eight States in a race conference, proclaimed the organization of a negro party to be known as the National Independent Civil and Political party of America, called upon the 12,000,000 negroes in the country to remain absolutely loyal and planned with President Wilson to give to the colored race in America the same civil liberty he has declared is the due of the Russian and German peoples. The convention declared for woman suffrage and urged negro women to organize branches all over the country.



MR. HARRY J. TAYLOR,
First Colored Policeman
PHILADELPHIA HAS 287
POLICEMEN OF RACE

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—An examination for patrolmen in the Bureau of Police will take place on June 18 in the Civil Service Rooms at City Hall. This examination provides for twenty-six separate tests. Councils have provided for the appointment of 500 new police. Now have 287 Negro policemen.

WILL BE FIRST NEGRO TO SIT IN ASSEMBLY

Edward A. Johnson, Who Beat
Tammany Man in Harlem, Was
Once a Law School Dean.

THE NEW YORK
NOVEMBER 8, 1917

The distinction of being the first negro Assemblyman in this State falls to Edward A. Johnson, lawyer, real estate broker and former educator. He was elected in the Nineteenth Assembly District on the Republican-Fusion ticket, defeating his Tammany opponent by 323 votes. The count was: Johnson, 3,863; Molony (Democrat), 3,540; Dutton (Socialist), 1,297.

This was Mr. Johnson's first political race in New York, but in Raleigh, N. C., his former home, he served twice as Alderman. He was born there fifty-two years ago, attended public school and was graduated from the Law Department of Shaw University. For six years he was Principal of the Washington High School in Raleigh. In some vacations he studied stenography and typewriting at a summer school in Cottage City, Mass., and in late summers he worked as a stenographer in the city.

He was Dean of the Law School of Shaw University for nine years. He moved to this city in 1906 with his family and bought his present home at No. 17 West 132d Street. He became active in Harlem politics. In the recent primaries he ran again Maximilian Brinkman, former Progressive Assemblyman. John Lyons, Republican candidate for Sheriff, is the Republican leader in this district.

"My campaign was on strictly party lines," Mr. Johnson said yesterday in his office at No. 154 Nassau Street. "I could not have won without the support of the white voters of the district, as there are only about 3,000 colored voters there."

"As Assemblyman I shall devote my efforts chiefly to legislation that will reduce the cost of living. I am particularly interested in food legislation. I supported the Brown bill, but it was not complete enough. I also will endeavor to reduce the burden of State taxation so that the average tenant will not have to pay such high rents. I strongly favor a reform of the civil courts of this State, particularly the municipal courts, in such a way as to enable a poor man to obtain legal redress without unnecessary delay and expense. I would do away with all the technicalities that make it difficult for the small litigant."

J. C. Thomas, another negro lawyer, ran for Alderman in the Twenty-sixth District in Harlem, but was defeated by Frank Mullen, Democrat, by 388 votes.

STRIKE OF FIREMEN ON NEGRO ISSUE

HFI D IINI IKELY

Council Act to Turn Station
Over to Colored Men Is
Labeled 'Politics'

"Official information regarding the opposition of the city firemen toward the council's plan to establish a negro fire station unit has not reached the commission yet, but I believe the matter can be settled satisfactorily without a firemen's strike," said J. P. Yates, a member of the fire commission, last night, discussing the walkout of Los Angeles fire fighters, said to be a certainty if negroes are added to the department.

"It will be necessary to appropriate more money for the fire department if this plan of putting negro firemen in charge of the fire station at Fourteenth street and Central avenue is to be carried out, for I believe there are plenty of firemen for the department as soon as the local boards pass upon the exemption claims of the thirty-two firemen who were drawn for selective service."

Army Call Hits Department

It must be borne in mind that there are only twenty-four places to be filled, and that these men called in the selective service drawing are still on leaves of absence from the department, pending settlement of their cases by the exemption boards. The firemen are mighty loyal to Los Angeles, and only a hopeless deadlock would cause them to walk out."

So far the commission has taken no action on the council's recent vote to establish a negro fire company.

Talk of a strike by the city's firemen in case the negroes are employed was persistent yesterday. With the exception of possibly a few men about to be retired, it was reported from sources close to the firemen that all would walk out.

May Ask More Pay

Furthermore, said the report, the strike, if called, would not be ended without a demand for increase of firemen's wages to the scale paid in the San Francisco department.

There is said to be much reluctance among the firemen to strike, leaving the city at the mercy of flames, but they see no alternative in case negroes are added to the department, is the report. The charge of the firemen is that the department is being juggled for purely political reasons.

COLORED VOTERS SOUGHT IN APPEAL

FOR DR. KERR VOTES
PITTSBURG PA LEADER
SEPTEMBER 18, 1917

An appeal to colored voters to protect their wives and children has been issued as follows:

"To the Colored Voting Citizens:
"Tomorrow is the day to show your loyalty of citizenship by coming out to the polls and casting your vote for a mayor of the city of Pittsburgh. And a mayor is what is needed, and not a figure-head. We need a clean city and a decent government; we need city ordinances to protect the poor and the rich alike; we need a man for mayor who has no 'political strings' binding his hands, and we will still need all of this until we elect Dr. James P. Kerr mayor of Pittsburgh.

"When we elect Dr. Kerr and a good council we can get the right kind of department heads—that will be appointed—to serve the poor and the rich alike; another 210 negroes will not suffer injustice at the hands of the police, neither will three scores and ten be sent to the workhouse, unless they justly belong there for some crime they have committed; neither will there be any discrimination on account of color in the civil service appointments, and when council passes a bill for the appointment of colored employees in the various departments we will have a mayor that will appoint them. The election of Dr. Kerr means fair treatment to all the city employees, white and black alike, and negro policemen will get better treatment on the force than they do today. A mayor and not a figure-head is what Pittsburgh needs; an efficient administrator, and not a lumber-dealer to govern this city, and we need a fearless man and not political servant of Philadelphia and Harrisburg politicians. When Dr. Kerr is elected we will have protection, a clean city and an efficient city government."

"Don't vote for the candidate that spent money in making a 'big showing' in costly parades and other expensive advertisements, for he will make another 'big showing' with your money if he is elected, and that will be through heavy taxation to cover needless political appointments. And our 'leaders' that urge you to vote for such a man are traitors to our race, and are doing so for what they can get out of it. When they tell you to vote for the lumber dealer because he is 'going to win, and you should be with the winning party,' they are either suffering from a 'brain-storm' or are trying to show their race to the remainder of the public as a gigantic body of fools, with no better use for our rights of franchise."

"Vote for Dr. James P. Kerr, and protection and justice will be your reward."

"Arthur V. B. Hightower,
"704 Francis street, City."

DE PRIEST AGAIN TO SEEK SEAT IN COUNCIL

CHICAGO ILL. AMERICAN
AUGUST 30, 1917

Oscar De Priest, indicted but acquitted on the charge of bribery, has thrown the Second Ward into a turmoil by proclaiming that he proposes to fight his way back into the Council next Spring. Should he succeed, it would mean two colored Aldermen from this ward, as the holdover Alderman, Louis B. Anderson, is of the same race.

Alderman Hugh Norris' term expires next Spring, and De Priest's announcement means a bitter battle between the two and a split in the City Hall forces, as both men are of that faction—the all-dominant faction of the ward.

So serious is the factional break that some would-be peacemakers have suggested that Alderman Norris retire on the understanding that he be placed on the Republican county ticket. This suggestion, though, is scorned by Alderman Norris' friends.

The De Priest drive, which if successful would give the ward two colored Aldermen for the first time in its history, threatens a serious racial division, in addition to political bitterness.

The negro population total has been steadily forging upward until now, political experts say, 55 per cent of the entire population of the ward is colored.

Seventy-five per cent of the Republican primary vote is colored.

The colored vote in the ward, men and women, all parties, is now placed at 18,000.

De Priest for years has been the colored boss of the ward. He is a part of the Madden-Ettelson machine which made Mayor Thompson's nomination possible, which has never failed the City Hall in a political crisis, and which has made the Second Ward one of the banner Republican wards of the city.

The white leaders in the ward admit that the negroes, united, could carry anything before them, but among the colored race there is an undercurrent of sentiment advising the negroes not to attempt to exclude the whites from council representation. It is claimed that white residents of the ward own \$60,000,000 in property, and that the negroes hold but \$500,000 worth.

2-3-17

BEATTY IN OHIO ASSEMBLY.
The Guardian
Columbus, O., January 25, 1917.

For the first time in several years the legislature has a Colored member. It is A. Lee Beatty, an attorney of Cincinnati. He is a graduate of the Cincinnati Law School, his instructor there including Former President Taft, and Ex-Governor Harmon.

ONLY COLORED FIREMAN A HERO

Amsterdam News
John Henry Woodson Is Publicly Commended by Mayor for Courage

Amsterdam News
John Henry Woodson, the only colored man in the New York Fire Department, told with a great deal of reluctance of the courageous performance in recognition of which he was called from the ranks of honor men Saturday and publicly praised by Mayor Mitchel. The long list of rescues by the city's gallant fire fighters holds none more inspiring than that achieved by Woodson in climbing to the flameswept window on the fourth floor of a Brooklyn tenement and saving a mother and baby from death on the early morning of Sept. 22 last.

Woodson is a fine looking specimen physically, light complexioned, with fine teeth, clean cut features and eyes that never waiver. He is five feet ten and three-quarters inches in height, weighs 180 pounds, and has the strength that makes the ideal fire fighter. He was born in Virginia thirty-one years ago, his family moving to Jamaica when he was still a little toddler. He spent five years in the public school at Jamaica, and his speech and manner, no less than his ability to pass the civil service tests, shows he made good use of his time while there. His persistent efforts to get into the department in the face of tremendous obstacles, together with his fine physical makeup, won the admiration of Commissioner Adamson, who made him a fireman on Sept. 21, 1914.

Won His Place By Merit; Recognition By Bravery.

Commissioner Adamson knew he was shattering the traditions of the department when he appointed Woodson, but he wouldn't hear of his being assigned to a special detail. He said Woodson had won his appointment on his merits and would be given an honest chance to make good at regular fire duties regardless of his color. The report of Woodson's rescue to the Commissioner shows that Mrs. Meterity and her baby Michael were ready to plunge from the fourth floor window at 108 Dupont street when Woodson mounted a ladder only to find himself one story below them. He urged them to hang on, and, with the aid of a twelve-foot scaling ladder, reached them and passed the baby to another fireman, taking the mother to the street himself.

Many people laughed at me for taking the examinations for fireman," said Woodson. "but I just kept plugging away. They told me I was butting cinnati. He as a graduate of the Cinnati Law School, his instructor there including Former President Taft, and Ex-Governor Harmon.

First Days on Force Were Lonesome.
"I've been on the force three years

nearby and I've never asked a man for his friendship or association. I made up my mind that I wouldn't thrust myself on anybody. If they don't like my skin, all right. I've determined to stay down in a hole by myself for twenty years if necessary sooner than try and force myself on my companions in the department. And I've also made up my mind that I'm not going to get sore if anybody shows an aversion to me. I will own up that the first night I came to this firehouse I was lonesome—I certainly was lonesome. I felt my race.

"But they have treated me square. I come and go like the rest of the men here. I see now that I am in the department, more of what a tremendous undertaking it was to get in—I mean for a man of my color. I don't think it could be done under another Commissioner or any other City Administration.

"I have been insulted several times while wearing the Fire Department uniform. I have spirit enough and strength enough to resent these insults, but I have purposely refrained from doing so. I argue that I wear a uniform that means law, order and the preservation of peace. I have lived up to my uniform. I have made clear, however, that I have just as much contempt for a white man who insults me as that white man has for me.

Woodson's pay as a second grade fireman is \$1,200. Out of it he meets his own needs and looks after his mother and a widowed sister with four children. No more than he should, he argues.

NEGRO PHYSICIAN WINS HONORS
APPOINTED ON NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Raleigh Independent
Dr. D. E. Caldwell, a colored physician of Durham, has just been appointed as one of a committee of 20 American physicians to devise plans for securing a \$250,000 base hospital in Paris for American soldiers. He is the only Negro doctor having membership in the American Association of Progressive Medicine, and the appointment came through the offices of this society. The sixth annual session of the association was held in Chicago on September 24, 25 and 26. Dr. Caldwell read papers on the subject of "Alkaline Treatment of Pellagra" and Christian Science vs. Medical Nihilism." A Chicago newspaper states that he was the only North Carolinian attending the meeting. He was pictured in the official program.

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HON. E. A. JOHNSON
New York's First Negro Assemblyman

COLORED MINISTER ON LOCAL SCHOOL BOARD

Borough President Marcus M. Marks, on January 9, announced the appointment of the Rev. H. Arthur Booker, pastor of the St. Paul Baptist Church, to a position on the local Board of Education for the 11th district of Manhattan. The following letter of notification was received by the Rev. Mr. Booker:

"City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, January 9, 1917.—Rev. H. Arthur Booker, pastor St. Paul Baptist Church, 347 West 36th street, Manhattan.—My dear Mr. Booker: Pursuant to the authority vested in me by Section 1087 of The Greater New York Charter, you are hereby appointed a member of the Local School Board of District No. 11, for the unexpired term ending December 31, 1918, to succeed Mr. Bush, resigned. Will you be good enough to call at this office any day at your convenience between the hours of 10 a. m. and 1 p. m., or 2 p. m. and 4 p. m., in order that you may take the oath of office? With best wishes, Cordially yours, Marcus M. Marks, President Borough of Manhattan."

Announcement of the appointment of a colored man to the local board of District No. 11 followed close upon the appointment of Dr. E. P. Roberts, another colored man, to the Board of Education of the City of New York. The Rev. Mr. Booker, after being instructed as to the duties of his new position, was duly sworn in by Borough President Marks.

LOS ANGELES CAL TRIBUNE
SEPTEMBER 14, 1917

FIRE COMMISSION REFUSES NEGROES

Board in Answer to Council's Request States Project Is Inadvisable

The announcement, yesterday, that the fire commission had refused to follow the instructions of the city council to arrange for the organization of a negro company of firemen caused no surprise whatever. Such action had been foreshadowed several days in statements made by Mayor Woodman and members of the commission. The instructions of the council were that a negro company should be installed in the engine house at Fourteenth street and Central avenue and to this the mayor has been outspoken in his opposition from the beginning. It also was a foregone conclusion that he would have the support of the other two members of the commission.

Project Held Inadvisable

In a communication addressed to the council on the subject the commission takes the position that the proposed move would be inadvisable in that it would tend to demoralize the fire department and result in a loss of efficiency. That there is strong opposition on the part of white firemen to the admission of negroes to the department is well known, and, recently, there have been reports that the white men would strike if such action were taken. The commission itself has made no secret of the fact that it is not in sympathy with the move and it has been a foregone conclusion that the council's proposition would be turned down.

Mayor Woodman repeatedly has declared that he does not think it advisable to remove a company of trained firemen from the engine house at Fourteenth street and Central avenue and replace it with an untried negro company.

Risk Too Great for Change

That engine house is in the center of one of the most important industrial districts in the city and the risk attending such a change would in his opinion be too great. He has expressed his willingness to concur in a proposition to open a hose house with a negro company, but this would entail an additional appropriation which the finance committee of the council probably would not grant.

It developed yesterday that the antagonism of the white firemen to negroes is so great that a large number of them have agreed to forego their regular vacations if the proposition to provide places for the negroes is turned down. This would tend greatly to cut down the number of vacancies in the department. Members of the commission said that the giving up of vacations probably would make it unnecessary to put on any more men at this time.

Political - 1917

Office Holding DEMAND RACE REPRESENTATION

Mass Meeting Speakers
Want Colonel, Aldermen,
Police and Firemen

Human rights, political justice and industrial opportunities were the chief topics of discussion before the huge crowd that on Sunday packed the Palace Casino to overflowing. The great mass meeting was held under the auspices of the United Civic League, with many social, beneficial, fraternal, political and religious organizations co-operating.

Many prominent speakers were on the program. Demands, unanimously supported by the great gathering, were made for race representation on the Board of Aldermen and in the General Assembly of the State of New York, with other demands for a squad of colored firemen in the Fire Department, additional colored policemen and a bathhouse for Harlem.

The principal speech of the afternoon was made by Rev. R. C. Ransom, D.D., who severely excoriated the false leaders of the race who claim that the South is the best place for the colored people. Dr. Ransom in denial of this assertion asked: "Do they receive better political protection? Do they have better educational advantages for their children? Do they get more pay for their labor?"

James C. Thomas, Jr., exploded another bomb when he averred that if the Republican County Committee did not give recognition to colored candidates on its ticket, the League should put up their own. To this the great audience again roared approval. Mr. Thomas next spoke of the rumored scheme under the Conscription Act by which the Government desired to draft young colored men for farm duty in the South. He stated that although two years in the Atlanta Federal Prison would be hard, he would yet prefer to serve than to be drafted for farm labor unless young white men were so drafted.

Dr. Ransom and Mr. Thomas were both nominated to be the League's candidates this fall.

John M. Royall, the militant president and founder of the League, presided and was given an enthusiastic ovation when he entered the casino. Among others who addressed the meeting were E. A. Johnson, Mrs. M. C. Lawton, A. Phillips Randolph, Mrs. B. H. Lewis, W. H. Willis and John E. Earls.

Colored Democrats of Bronx Elect Officers

Y. V. C. NORTH SIDE NEWS
SEPTEMBER 1, 1917

The Bronx Colored Democratic Association held an election of officers at its club house, 160th street and Courtlandt avenue, Tuesday evening, August 28th, and the following officers were elected: Mr. Eugene McIntosh, re-elected president; Louis Walker, re-elected first vice president; Adrian Lee, elected second vice president; Phenton Callaway, elected third vice president; William Logan, re-elected fourth vice president; Thos. Green, elected secretary; Charles Cowans, elected treasurer; Archie Randolph, elected sergeant-at-arms. Mr. Eugene McIntosh, president and leader of the association since 1912, in a speech after the election of officers, told the two hundred members present that besides Mayor Mitchell's plutocratic administration, the colored people had a special grievance against him in that he had failed to appoint a single colored man with pay to office and that he had refused to stop "The Birth of a Nation" play in this city, which was an insult and libel upon the negro race. Mr. McIntosh said that the Mayor had told a representative body of colored and white citizens who had called on him and asked for the suppression of the play that he had no power under the law to do so.

But, said Mr. McIntosh, as a matter of fact the Mayor and his Commissioner of License, Mr. Bell, had suppressed every other play they wanted to. He further told the members that the Republican machine in New York City was as much to blame for the non-appointment of colored people as was Mayor Mitchell and said he believed that this slight to the 125,000 colored citizens of Greater New York would result in 90 per cent of the 40,000 negro votes in this city going to the Democratic party in this election because the colored man now understood that Abraham Lincoln was not running in every election, that everything labeled Republican was not his friend and that a Northern Democrat was as good as a Northern Republican and a Southern Republican was as bad as a Southern Democrat.

He praised Arthur H. Murphy and said that Mr. Murphy was a sincere friend to the colored people. He also reminded them of the long friendship of Charles F. Murphy and Tammany Hall for the colored people and named the positions now held by the colored man through Tammany Hall, including an assistant district attorney, an assistant corporation court

and a deputy sheriff.

Mr. McIntosh's speech was received with enthusiasm and all present promised to work hard for the success of the Democratic party and it was the consensus of opinion that 90 per cent of the 2,000 colored votes of the Bronx could be carried this Fall for the Democratic party.

The association is planning for a big ratification meeting to take place after the primary.

COLORED INDIANA MEN OPPOSE RE-ELECTION OF "BIRTH OF A NATION" MAYOR. The Guardian Nov 3, 1917

WHAT ARE COLORED MEN OF BOSTON GOING TO DO WHERE MAYOR GAVE DIXON PLAY ITS GREAT BOOST AND THEN HOPED TO GET IT INTO PHILADELPHIA?

The Colored citizens of Gary are opposing the re-election of Mayor R. O. Johnson because he refused to stop the "Birth of a Nation." He is not the first public official who has found out that it were better had the "Birth of a Nation" not been allowed to be shown in his district.

MISS GARDNER TO REV. HUDSON.

VENERABLE COLORED WOMAN OF 86 YEARS TELLS WHITE CLERGYMAN THAT HE HAS HIS QUESTION THE "WRONG WAY TO."

22 Hancock St., Boston, Oct. 31, 1917.
Editor of the Guardian:

I see by the Guardian, Oct. 29, that the Rev. Adelbert Hudson of Quincy is anxious to know what will be done with the Negro when the War is over. Perhaps it will be well for the Rev. gentleman to find out first what the Lord of Heaven and Easter intends to do with the Anglo Saxon races before the war is ended. It looks rather serious now.

ELIZA A. GARDNER. New York Enthusiastic Over Colored Candidates.

The Negroes of this big city are enthusiastic over the two colored candidates that are running for the Assembly and the Governor, and it marks the first time in the history of New York politics, that Negroes have been named on the regular party ticket for office. The candidates are E. A. Johnson, who is running for the Assembly, and James C. Thomas, Jr., the son of the well-known business man, who is a graduate of Cornell University. Mr. Johnson, who is one of the foremost lawyers of the race has had a noted career in public life. It was while a dean at the law school of Shaw University that he came into national prominence, and did such effective work. He was formerly assistant district attorney of the United States in North Carolina, and his books on Negro problems have given him an added reputation as an author. Since coming here he has been active in the civic life of the city.

COLORED PEOPLE WANT RECOGNITION

The colored people of San Diego want more recognition and several mass meetings have been to this effect lately. Last night saw a special meeting of the Club for Advancement of Colored People.

Heading the colored people here is George A. Ramsey, who is preparing a petition to the council asking that a colored corps of firemen be appointed to conduct their own station at the district of Thirtieth and Greeley streets where, it is said, the center of San Diego's colored colony numbers more than 600 folk. The petition will state that Los Angeles and other large centers have colored firemen, and they want an equally "fair show."

In addition to this, the colored folk want to get a few colored men on the police force, in proportion to the voting strength of the city. This would figure out about nine colored policemen. There are none at present. The petition now being prepared states that a few colored "cops" would be a wise measure in taking care of their own end of law enforcement.

They do not want to oust any members now serving on the force but wish to be remembered when the force receives additional strength by new members with the expansion of the city.

This petition will be ready for the next session of council.

ALEXANDER KING LOSES JOB AS ASST. Supt. P. O.

New York, Dec. 7.—Alexander King, for twelve years assistant superintendent of Wall Street station, New York postoffice, has been reduced to clerk. He is still attached to that postoffice station, and his reduction, it is claimed, was merely a political one, there being no charges against him.

It was during the first administration of Theodore Roosevelt that the then postmaster of New York, William R. Wilcox, created a mild sensation by appointing a man of color, Alex King—the only one who has ever held a similar office—to be assistant superintendent of the big and important Wall Street station. This was also during the halcyon days of Charles W. Anderson as collector of internal revenue, and it was said at the time of King's appointment that Anderson was instrumental in bringing it about. Mr. King made good as an official and managed to retain the place during the entire first Wilson administration. He was known as a strict disciplinarian, but an efficient postoffice man. The reduction has not as yet affected Mr. King's old salary as assistant superintendent. He was assigned to an important job in his old station, so, though his official capacity has been clipped, King still finds himself doing

Citizens Complain Of McKelvey's Treatment Of Negroes

A committee of men consisting of L. S. Williams, Chas. H. Tuppin, T. L. Gentry, Rev. B. F. Abbott, Ben Barrow and J. H. Jones called upon Mayor Kiel Wednesday and made a protest against the treatment of city janitors by Jas. N. McKelvey, who was promoted from Building Commissioner to Director of Public Safety this week.

The complaint arises from the fact that McKelvey has not only laid each janitor off for fifteen days, but is now repeating the dose and it is said the order will hit each about four times during the present fiscal year.

The mayor stated that he understood the lay offs were due to a shortage in appropriation and asked the committee if they preferred that a sufficient number be laid off permanently rather than each temporarily. The committee called attention to the fact that extra men are being employed in the parks and the work should be given to the men who have helped to make it possible to perpetuate the present administration. The mayor promised to look into the matter.

Feeling has grown bitter among the Negro voters on account of the recent mistreatment of City Hall employees. All were loyal to the present administration in the past election, more on the account of the employees than otherwise, but the Negroes have had to bear the brunt of so-called "shortages," while white men have been kept in constant employment. The lay offs the janitors are receiving reduce their incomes to far less than living wages.

CAPTAIN'S COMMISSION FOR POLICE OFFICER

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Alonzo Myers, a policeman of the Moyamensing Avenue and Dickinson street station, was notified by the War Department on Wednesday that he has been commissioned a captain for the Negro officers' training camp at Des Moines, Ia. He will leave on Friday. Myers, who lives at 1825 Christian street, has a fine record for bravery both in the Army and police force. He served in Cuba during the Spanish-American war and also in the Philippines during the insurrection. Congress awarded him a McKinley medal for bravery.

FIRST COLORED MAN APPOINTED TO POLICE DEPT.

WILSON HARVEY QUILTS CHAUF-
FEUR'S JOB TO BECOME A
BLUECOAT.
TRENTON N. J. GAZETTE
DECEMBER 1, 1917

The city commission yesterday afternoon approved Commissioner La Barre's appointment of Wilson Harvey, colored, as a member of the police department. Harvey was among the eligibles on the civil service list for the position, and will be the first colored man to become a policeman in Trenton. He was formerly a chauffeur.

Along with this appointment, Commissioner La Barre had ratified his selection of Thomas L. Maher, of 650 North Olden avenue, as a member of the department. Both men will be assigned to duty in the First district, but the posts which they will cover have not been agreed upon.

The commission, on motion of Mr. Lee, accepted the resignation of John C. Nevius as a member of the board of assessors.

Counselor William E. Blackman appeared before the meeting to request the construction of a sewer at Riverside heights, the residents of which he represented. The matter was referred to the department of Mr. Fell.

A communication was received from the state authorities asking the removal of ashes from the newly acquired houses on West State street, the work to be paid out of the state funds. The request was referred to the department of Mr. La Barre.

The meeting was one of the shortest yet held by the commission, concluding but twelve minutes.

DR. FURNISS WINS.

The Indianapolis News

Indianapolis has a smaller colored population than Louisville, yet on last Tuesday Dr. Sumner A. Furniss, a well known colored physician of that city, and also well known here, was chosen in the primary election as the candidate of the Republican party for Councilman from the 4th City district of Indianapolis. Although there were eight names on the primary ballot for this honor, Dr. Furniss obtained a vote approximately as great as the aggregate of his three nearest competitors. This was only accomplished by a unity of interest and solidarity of strength of the colored voters. Will Louisville follow the example?

TRENTON N. J. TIMES
JULY 6, 1917
THE COLOR LINE.

The colored Republicans of Essex County have agreed to support J. E. Sadler as a candidate for the Assembly on the regular Republican ticket this year. Mr. Sadler, who lives at Montclair, is the editor of the New Jersey Observer, a paper devoted to the interests of the colored people.

According to the United States census for 1910 there were in New Jersey at that time 89,760 colored persons, of whom 29,866 were males above the age of twenty-one years. This number has been greatly increased by the influx of negroes from the South during the past three or four years, and is now probably near 35,000.

At the same time there were 774,702 white males above the age of twenty-one, and presumably voters. It may be figured that the colored men, by reason of their numbers, are entitled to elect about three members of the Assembly, but it is perfectly safe to wager that they will not get one this year—from Essex County.

At the charge he made that the negro is being discriminated against, a satisfactory reply may be found in the fact that more than 42,000 Republicans in Hudson County were unable to get representation in the House last year, while 45,000 Democrats elected twelve Assemblymen; and in Essex more than 34,000 Democrats were unrepresented, while 54,000 Republicans elected twelve members.

The Essex County negroes find encouragement in the civil rights act passed by the last Legislature, and which went into operation on Wednesday; but that merely gives to them the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of any place of public accommodation, resort or amusement, the same as are given to "citizens of every race and color."

If Editor Sadler's friends succeed in getting his name upon the regular Republican Assembly ticket at the September primary, there is a good chance for a Democrat to help represent Essex County in the 1918 Legislature. His prospects would be better than in Atlantic County, which sent a colored man to the Republican National Convention last year.

em Nominates

Negro Candidates
TRENTON N. J. RECORD & TIMES
SEPTEMBER 29, 1917

Two negro candidates, representing the best intellectual and business types of the race, have been named for the Assembly and for the Aldermanic Board in the Harlem negro colony, which now numbers about 100,000. It is said to be the first time that the party has ever designated negroes as candidates for elective offices in this city.

Edward A. Johnson, nominated for the Assembly for the Nineteenth Assembly district, has a distinguished record. He defeated his opponent for the nomination by 184 votes. He is 36 years of age and was born at Raleigh, N. C., where he was admitted to the bar and served for some time as an assistant to the United States Attorney for the district. He is a graduate both of Atlanta and of Shaw universities and for some years was a trustee for the latter institution as well as its dean. Four times he went as a delegate to Republican national conventions. He is also an author.

The Assembly candidate came to New York and was admitted to the bar in 1906. Among his works is one on the "National Negro Business League," a "History of the Negro Race," "The Negro Soldier" and half a dozen other authoritative productions.

Quite as interesting is the candidate for the Aldermanic Board, James J. Thomas, jr. His father is an undertaker, who has amassed a fortune that is said to approach \$1,000,000. Young Thomas went through the public schools, was graduated from the City College and then went to Cornell, where he took high honors and was a member of the track team.

He also was admitted to the bar in 1912 and was a delegate at large to the Constitutional convention. His home is at 2229 Fifth avenue. He is a candidate for Alderman for the Twenty-sixth Aldermanic district of the Twenty-first Assembly district. He won his fight by 150 votes.

DePriest Named
In Graft Charge
The St. Louis Argus
Chicago, Ill., Jan. 18.—State's Attorney Hoyne last night exploded a

new bombshell in his war on police corruption and connivance with the underworld. 1-19-17

He exposed a new alleged graft ring—separate and distinct from the West Side ring of which former Chief of Police Healey is charged with being the head.

He named Oscar DePriest Negro alderman from the Second ward, one of the spokesmen for the city administration, as being its director. Its operations, he charged, were confined to the big "Black Belt." The tribute it levied on gamblers and saloon-keepers, he charged, totaled thousands.

Others named were Capt. Healy, one of the city's best-known policemen; Teenan Jones, politician, gambler and "brains" of the ring; "Big Bill" Lewis and several others. All are colored except Captain Healy.

The revelations strike directly into the city hall, where De Priest has been one of the administration leaders and one of the council floor leaders for Mayor Thompson.

Negro Prosecutor Aids
Mr. Hoyne and Edward E. Wilson, a Negro assistant state's attorney, presented the evidence yesterday before the grand jury, and examined a score of witnesses.

COLORED WOMEN OF DAYTON HELP FIGHT POLITICAL BOSSES

Support Pledged To Candidates Who Favor Non-partisanship.

DAYTON O. JOURNAL
JULY 2, 1917
Permanent Organization To Be Formed in Near Future.

The colored women of Dayton have joined the forces that are battling for a continuance of nonpartisan municipal government in Dayton.

At a preliminary meeting held Sunday afternoon at the Women's Colored association on West Fifth street, more than 50 colored women of the west side pledged their support of the movement for the re-nomination and re-election of Messrs. Shroyer, Switzer and Mendenhall, the nonpartisan candidates, and lined up unitedly against the injection of partisan politics, in any form, into municipal affairs.

Not only did these women express their preference for nonpartisan city government, but they agreed to start a campaign to swing every colored voter in the city into the nonpartisan column.

Mrs. Ora Young presided. Addresses were made by Mrs. J. Graham, Mrs. E. H. Cosner, Mrs. Cyrus Mead, general chairman of the Woman's Nonpartisan league, and by Mrs. E. Higgins.

TELLS OF BENEFITS.
Mrs. Higgins told of the great benefits the colored people have derived from the present nonpartisan government. She said the colored people would be found to be heartily in accord with the movement to keep out politics and not allow the bosses to regain control of city affairs. It was pointed out that the city, under its nonpartisan management, had done a great deal for the colored people, and that even greater things were planned for the future. It was suggested that the colored voter has not forgotten the chaotic condition of affairs that existed when the bosses were running the city government.

In the name of all of the colored women of Dayton, Mrs. Higgins pledged loyal support to the nonpartisan cause.

It was decided that a mass meeting of all the colored people of the city, both men and women soon would be held at which everyone would have an opportunity to speak and tell of the benefits they have been enjoying under the city manager form of government, administered without regard to politics, fearlessly and fairly to everyone. At that meeting several speakers also will describe conditions, as they existed in Dayton and as they affected the colored people in particular, before the bosses were dethroned.

WILL ORGANIZE.
For the purpose of effecting a permanent organization among all colored women of the city the following committee was named: Mrs. Higgins, Mrs. J. C. Cypret and Mrs. F. Stuart. This organization will be completed and will be actively at work before the close of this week. Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout the meeting and it was confidently predicted that the colored women's organization will number hundreds of members within a few days' time. It was plainly evident that these women are in earnest and are determined, in the interest of their homes and of their race's welfare, to do everything in their power to prevent the political bosses from regaining control of the city government.

NEGRO PHYSICIAN

NAMED INSPECTOR

Advertiser 10-7-17
Dr. Frank G. Caffey, a well known negro physician of Montgomery, has been appointed sanitary inspector for the negro public schools of Montgomery. The creation of this position and the appointment of Dr. Caffey is said to be another evidence of the friendly relationship that exists between the races in Montgomery.

Dr. Caffey is an athletic and boxing expert, and was the medical adviser of Jack Johnson at Seal Rock House, San Francisco, and Ricks Quarters, Reno, Nev., prior to and during the ex-champions' last fights.

Dr. Caffey's friends say that he will make good in the position and that he will bring the sanitary condition of Montgomery's negro schools up to a high standard.